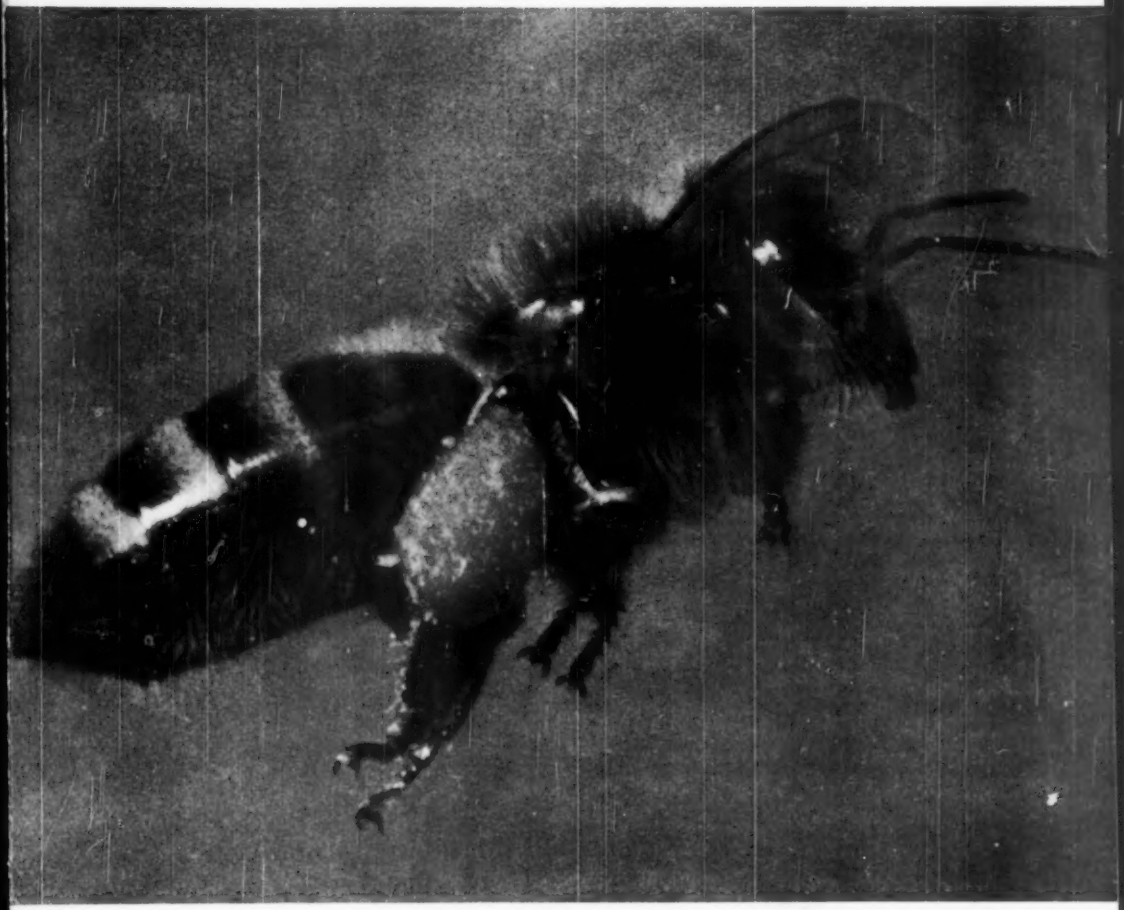
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



Photograph from Ben Knutson, Alamosa, Colorado

JANUARY, 1950

Vol. 90 No. 1

Dadant's Gilt-Edge Crimp-Wired Foundation and the Lewis Nailless Top Bar Frame

The Lewis Nailless Top Bar Frame has a self locking top bar joint that is 40% stronger than the old frames requiring nails. There is no wedge to nail in and only two nails to use through bored holes in either end of the bottom-bar. Fits any foundation.

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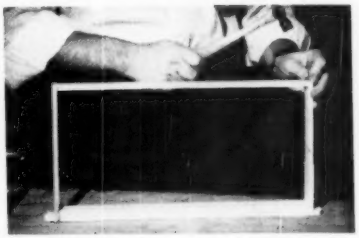

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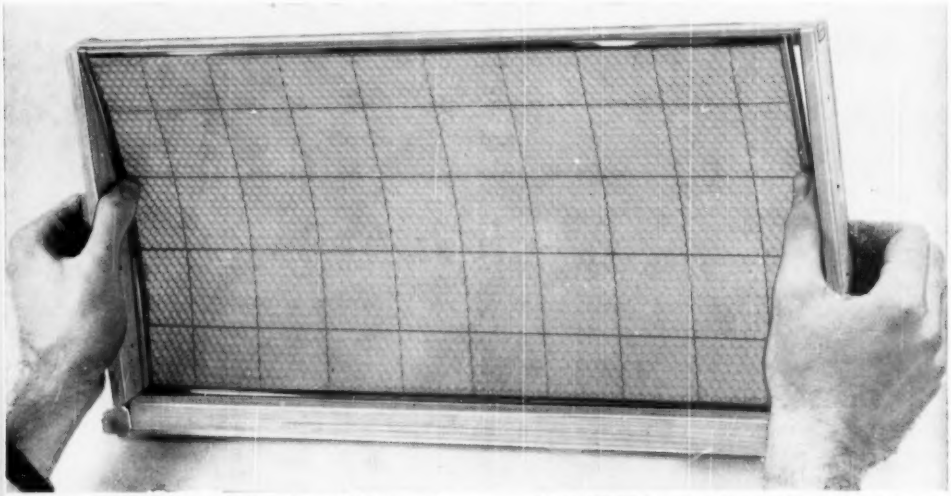

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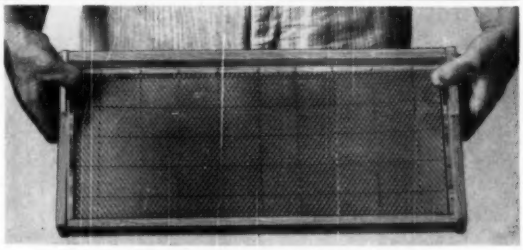

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Contents

Editorial 12
Removing Moisture from Comb Honey—Carl E. Killion 14
Honey Bees in French Indo-China—D. Maurus Masse 17
The Everflowering Locust—Frank C. Pellett 18
Alfalfa Seed Setting, A Symposium 20
What Is the Best Way to Learn Beekeeping? —Frank E. McLaughlin 21
Southern Conference—A. B. B. A. 22
Discussion—Should beekeeping locations be controlled by law? If so, how? 23
The Cover Winner—Ben M. Knutson 24
Previews and Events 26
The Federation 27
All Around the Bee Yard—G. H. Cale 28
The Postscript—Frank C. Pellett 29
American Honey Institute 30
Crop and Market—M .G. Dadant 46

Volume 90, No. 1 January, 1950

The American Bee Journal
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Editor—G. H. Cale
Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Frank C. Pellett, Roy A. Grout
Managing Editor—Adelaide Fraser

Published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois. Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice Hamilton, Illinois; In the United States, Canada and Mexico, $2.00 a year; two years $3.00; three years $4.00. Foreign $2.50 a year; two years $4.00; three years $5.50; Subscription stopped at expiration date printed on wrapper.

Ad Index

Aeppler Co., C. W. 41, 46
Akopian Hamstery 39
Alabama Apiaries 31
American Bee Journal 42
American Rabbit Journal 45
Anderson & Co., B. A. 34
Anderson & Son, O. K. 38
Arnouville, Oscar 39
Australasian Beekeeper 44
Babcock Honey Co. 10, 11, 43
Baker Apiaries 39
Bayou Bee Co. 45
Beekeepers Magazine 9
Bessonet Bee Co. 32
Blue Bonnet Apiaries 44
Bogenschutz Bros. 38
Bordelon Apiaries, B. J. 34
Bordelon Apiaries, E. J. 8
Brown Apiaries, D. N. 9
Calvert Apiaries 31
Canadian Bee Journal 44
Caucasian Apiaries 38
Central Louisiana Apiaries 41
Cherokee Bee Co. 44
Clover Bee Farm 44
Coffey Apiaries 39
Cuprinol Division, Darworth, Inc. 9
Dadant & Sons, Inside front cover, 35, 45
Daigrepont Apiaries 8
Daniels Apiaries ..... Inside back cover
Davis, Thomas S. 32
Dotson's Apiaries 9
Ducote, Alvin J. 42
Dupuis Apiaries 45
Farmer Apiaries, H. A. 9
Forehand & Sons, W. J. 39
Foster Apiaries 39
Garon Bee Co. 42
Girardeau Apiaries 35
Gulf Coast Bee Co. 32
Haarmann, Harry M. 42
Hale Publishing Co. 33
Hann, Albert G. 39
Harper, Carlus T. 31
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. 35
Hogg, John C. 8
Homan Bros. 42
Homan, Farris 32
Honey Sales Co. 45
Hummer & Sons, Geo. A. 45
Iowa Beekeepers Association 45
Irick, F. O. 34
Jackson Apiaries 36
Jensen's Apiaries 37
Johnson, Carl E. 31
Kelley Co., Walter T. 34
Knight, John T. 42
Kohnen's Apiaries 39
Lewis Co., G. B. ..... Inside front cover
Little and Moore 45
Lohman Bee Co. 39
Lotz Co., August 36
Macy Electric Knife Co. 44
Marshfield Mfg. Co. 41
McCord Mfg. Co. 45
Michigan Bee & Farm Supply Co. 9
Mitchell's Apiaries 42
Modern Beekeeping 8
Morrison, F. E. 34
Muth Co., F. W. 39
Nance, Troy 45
Overbey Apiaries 44
Peach, A. M. 45
Plant, W. E. 38
Puett Co. 37
Rabbit Federation 44
Red Diamond Apiaries 8
Rich Honey Farms 44
Richard, Homer W. 8
Root Co., A. I. ..... Back cover, 42
Root Co. of Chicago, A. I. 31
Root Co. of Iowa, A. I. 39
Roseview Apiaries 38
Rossman & Long 41
Roy Apiaries 42
Rusch & Son Co., A. H. 42
Shackelford, John S. 42
Smith, Jay ..... Inside back cover
Southland Apiaries 34
Spears' Apiaries 39
Standard Rabbit & Pet Journal 34
Stoller Honey Farms 34
Stover Apiaries 33
Sunkist Bee Co. 39
Superior Honey Co. 45
Taylor Apiaries 42
Union Loom Works 45
Victor Apiaries 44
Walker, Eugene 39
Weaver Apiaries 34
Weaver, Howard 39
West, M. C. 34
Western Canada Beekeeper 42
White Pine Bee Farms 8
Wicht Apiaries 42
Wilbanks Apiaries 39
Willson, Inc., H. B. 7
Winslett, D. T. 39
Wixson, Roscoe 45
Woodman Co., A. G. 42
York Bee Co. 34

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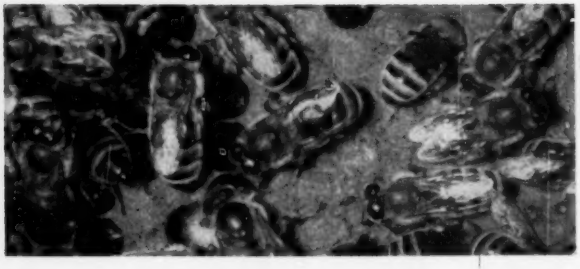


• As We

YOU CAN HELP REDUCE EXPRESS RATES—In its recent meeting, the American Bee Breeders' Association passed a resolution: That the organization request the Railway Express Agency to consider rate reductions on package bees since the recently increased rates will cause hardships on the entire industry. Accordingly, J. F. McVay, Secretary-Treasurer, in a very well documented letter, has forwarded this resolution to the Express Agency and also to the Interstate Commerce Commission for their consideration.

This is truly an industry problem, although the lead in attempting to get these rates modified or changed has been taken by the package-bee producers of California and the South. There is reason to believe that we can convince the Railway Express Agency that the beekeeping industry cannot stand an increase of fifty per cent in express rates, and that it will lead to the movement of a large volume of shipments by truck.

You and you and you can help! You can help by going to your local express agent, telling him your story and convincing him that the industry cannot afford this increase and that it would be to the advantage of his company to reconsider this matter. Urge him to write his superiors reporting your contact and conveying your reasons to channels upstairs. It will help if you and you and you do this.

HONEY LAGS BEHIND OTHER SWEETS —"Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909–48" is the title of a recent publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which gives some very illuminating figures. For example, the per capita consumption of honey by the American people has not increased in the forty-year period, except for a few prosperous years and during the recent war period when consumption reached 1.8 pounds. With an average for the forty-year period amounting to 1.37 pounds annually, figures for 1947 and 1948 were only 1.4 and 1.3 pounds, respectively.

In other words, the production of honey in the United States has just about kept pace with consumption due to increased population. Only during the recent war period when more bees were needed for pollination purposes and the demand for honey was excessive, has production apparently outstripped consumption, resulting in a surplus of several million pounds of honey more than our markets seemed to require.

In the same forty-year period, the consumption of sugar averaged 90 pounds per capita. But the consumption of sugar increased from 73 pounds per capita in 1909 to 93 and 94 pounds in 1947 and 1948, with an all-time high of 111 pounds in 1930. It is probable that the consumption of sugar would be higher today were it not for government restrictions on imports affecting price and demand.

The consumption of corn syrup has increased from 4.8 pounds per capita in 1909 to 8.2 pounds in 1948. Only in maple sugar and syrup do we see a decrease in consumption, probably due to limitation in production and less maple trees.

The honey industry certainly can find at least two bald truths in this report: (1) The consumption of honey has not kept pace with that of other sweets. (2) A slight increase in the per capita consumption of honey could quickly absorb any surplus, and increased production of honey through better bee pasture, more efficient management or more bees for pollination purposes could be justified.

Why has the consumption of honey lagged behind other sweets? Beekeepers are strong individualists scattered all over the North American continent (we cannot excuse Canada from sharing our own shortcomings to a great extent) in a relatively unorganized state. There is no control of production and practically no control of marketing. When we get in a jam, real or

See It •

not, we are apt to cut prices. When the demand is great, we have neglected our regular markets to cater to the bloated price buyers, and we have placed inferior products on the market. We have done these things and permitted these conditions to continue in the face of controlled production and organized marketing by producers and manufacturers of other sweets.

With a per capita consumption of only 1.3 pounds per person annually, no one in the industry will deny that it is possible to increase the per capita consumption of honey through organization, better methods of producing and processing honey, and improved means of distribution, merchandising, and marketing. This must be done. It can be done. It is being done with other sweets. If we fail to do this, we can expect our per capita consumption to decrease in the face of competition of other sweets. Our real challenge is to solve our own problems in producing and marketing nature's finest sweet—thus continuing the existence of an industry needed for the pollination of more than fifty food and seed crops.

SHALL WE LEGISLATE POLLINATION?—From certain quarters comes a request that payments for pollination services of honey bees be provided through the Agricultural Conservation Program Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A., just as payments are now made for liming, fertilizing and soil conservation practices.

The industry has been informed that this would require amending the Soil Conservation and Rehabilitation Act inasmuch as the Act provides that payments can be made only to land owners, tenants, and sharecroppers. It has been contended that the beekeeper does not qualify for payments, under the terms of the Act, for the pollination services of his bees.

Due to the many different conditions existing with respect to each pollination practice, it is practically impossible to establish any pattern or fixed plan or basis for pollination practices in general. It would appear highly desirable however, to amend the Soil Conservation Act to provide that payments could be made for pollination services of honey bees, leaving the details of the pollination performance to be determined at the state and county level. It is our belief that this would extend the use of honey bees for the pollination of fruit and seed crops much more rapidly and would result in solving many of the answers involved in pollination practices more quickly.

MINERALS IN HONEY—We are asked to suggest the kind of honey with the highest mineral content. This should be a question of vital interest to every consumer, but cooks do not buy honey for its food value. If they did there would be a different set of grading rules in effect.

Doctor Schuette of the University of Wisconsin has shown that darker honeys are richer in minerals than the light ones. This is particularly true of iron, copper and manganese. Both iron and copper are necessary in small amounts in the formation of hemoglobin in the blood.

If our food were selected for its nutritive value instead of its pleasing taste we would not eat the white bread which has been robbed of every life-giving element until little besides starch remains, nor any of the other numerous devitalized products which appear on our tables. As a result of eating food which lacks these life-giving elements, our hospitals are filled with patients faced with the loss of teeth or tonsils, gall bladder or appendix.

Our markets demand honey of light color with mild and pleasing flavor. When consumers are educated to appreciate the food value of honey, as well as its pleasing flavor, the darker honeys will be in greater demand and at a price that will be satisfactory.

Removing Moisture

A New Method

IT is hoped that we have at last found a favorable method to remove excess moisture from comb honey to prevent fermentation. For several years we have been working on this problem. Fermentation is not present every year in our honey. Some years the honey is of the very finest quality as far as moisture, flavor, and keeping qualities are concerned. It is only about once in five years that we have a loss from this source. Those who have not had any experience with fermentation cannot appreciate how fortunate they are. The results obtained during August and September research work have been most encouraging indeed. We have every reason to believe that we are finding the correct method to prevent future loss or to minimize it so that the loss will be light.

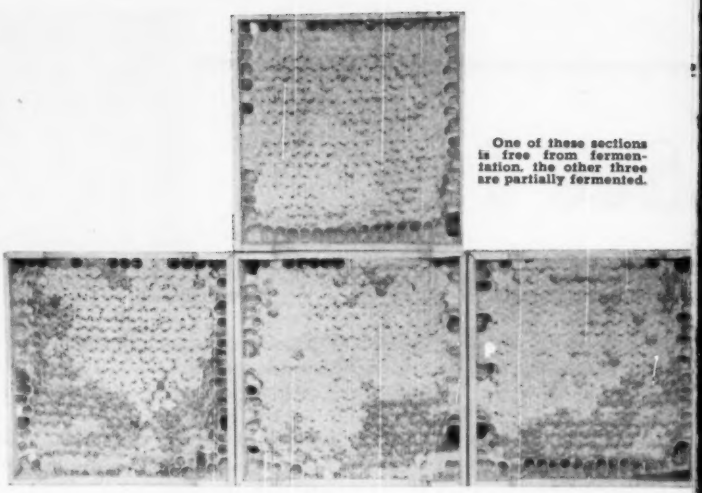
We produce section comb honey and the control of moisture in the comb has been quite a problem. If we were in liquid honey production the solution would be less troublesome.

Our greatest loss from fermentation has been in years of high humidity. We are not saying that high humidity is the only factor involved, but it is one of the major factors. We have reasons to believe that soil, humidity, plants, yeasts, and the bees themselves are all factors. We must include one more and that is temperature, because fermentation ceases or becomes inactive at temperatures below fifty degrees F. From our first experience it looked as though soil was to blame, the next time plants, and later, high humidity. As the years passed, we had to include all of the above as causing fermentation.

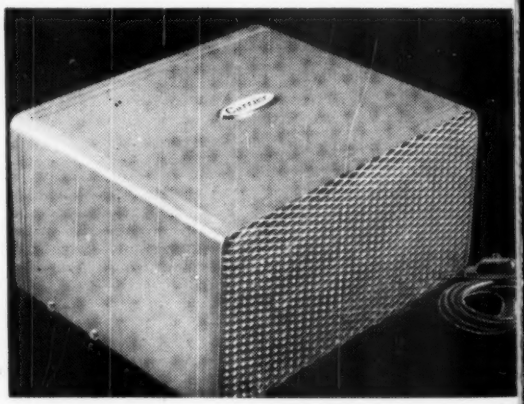
In 1929 we saw fermentation for the first time. Our apiaries were along the Indiana-Illinois state line. The soil was part clay and loam, with a small amount of black soil within flight of the bees. Only one apiary was on black soil. Honey produced in this apiary that year did not ferment, the honey from all other apiaries did show some fermentation. From 1929 to 1937 we had some loss but it was always from the apiaries located upon the lighter soils. In 1936 we did not find one cell of sour honey, in fact, it was the finest quality we have ever produced, 12.3 pounds per gallon.

In 1941 it made little difference whether apiaries were on sandy, clay, loam or black soils, the honey all fermented. That year we lost over 700 supers of fine comb honey which would have graded number one to fancy, mostly fancy grade. It was not pleasant to see streams of foamy sour honey going down our shop drain. We used one apiary to clean out the supers, storing the thin "soup" in deep frames for winter feed. The bees did a fine job on the second attempt.

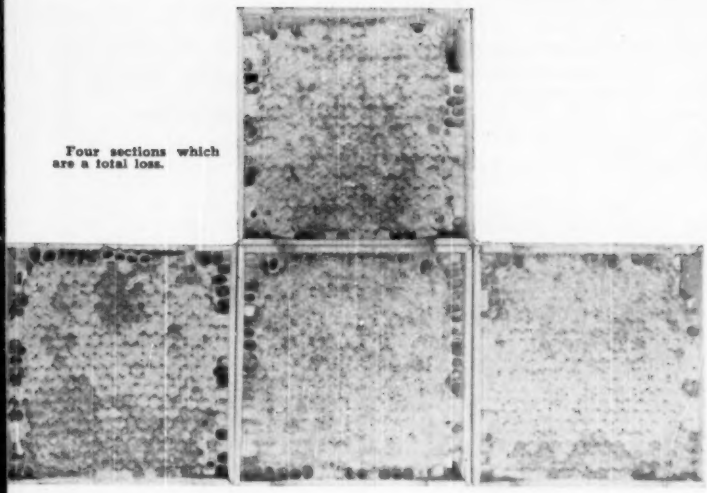
For the past few years, we have been trying to remove moisture from the room where our filled comb supers were stored until the honey was ready for market. We believed that if we could keep the moisture in the room to a minimum, it might help draw moisture from the comb. We started using chemical units where the chemicals are suspended in a bag over a tank or pan. As the



One of these sections is free from fermentation, the other three are partially fermented.



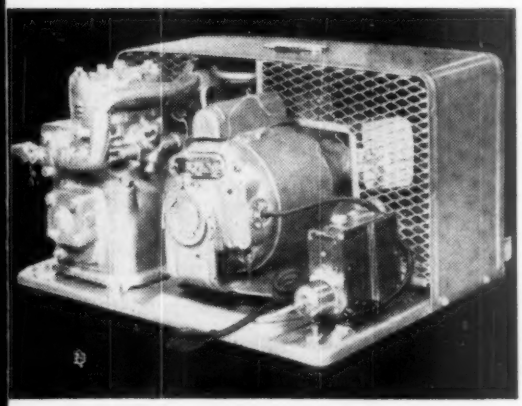
This small, compact unit removes thirty-four pints of water in twenty-four hours.



Four sections which are a total loss.

moisture condenses, it falls into the pan and can be removed. The use of these units envolved considerable work and the chemicals failed to act after the humidity dropped to a certain degree, unless the room was heated . These units did some good, we are sure, until we reached this season, 1949, with its record of high humidity.

We practice the removal of comb supers from the hives as fast as the sections are completely sealed, to prevent travel stain and eliminate extra handling of equipment each time the colony is examined. Please do not tell us we should have left the supers on the hives longer to insure complete ripening of the honey. We have made tests and proved to ourselves that more honey was lost in the supers left on the hives than in what we removed. There appeared to be more moisture in the air than in the nectar the bees were trying to evaporate.



Inside units, no messy chemicals to use and it will draw more water from the air.

From Comb Honey

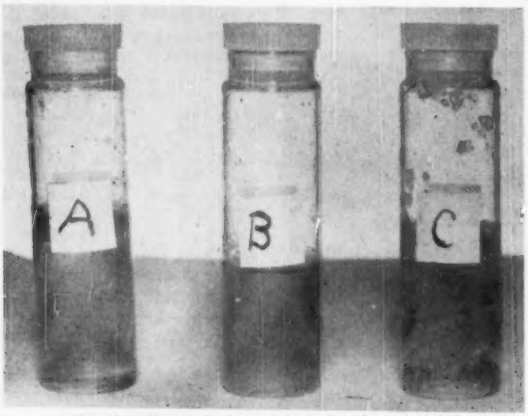
by Carl E. Killion

Early this year we learned of a manufacturer who made machines for moisture removal. We exchanged a few letters but did not get one of their machines. We were sure, however, the machine was the answer to our prayer. The manufacturer was in another state and we hesitated about asking for a free demonstration or renting one for experimental use. If we had used this machine it would have saved us approximately 150 nice supers of comb. Later in the season we found another machine near us that was built to remove moisture. This machine is made by the Carrier Corporation who also make air conditioning units. It is called the HUMIDRY and will withdraw five times as much water from the air as the chemical dehumidifier. It acts like a refrigerator running in reverse. The local distributor for this machine was the Punzak Air Conditioning and Sales Company of Springfield, Illinois. When I gave Mr. Punzak the history of our honey fermentation he was very much interested and suggested we use one of the machines for our experimental work.

The Humidry was placed in our comb room and turned on August 21st at 4:30 P. M. The outside temperature was about 85 degrees F. and the relative humidity 95%. Inside the room it was 65 degrees and humidity 66%. There were 130 supers in the room at the time, also the chemical units which had been in there for several days. These units were removed when the humidry was turned on. A sample of honey was removed from a section to take a water content; it showed 21.0% (Sample A). On September 1, sample B was taken and showed 18.6%; sample C taken on September 13, showed only 17.1%. **Here was the proof! We had removed moisture from the comb!** Temperature and humidity readings were recorded twice daily during our test, water was weighed daily. From 4:30 P. M. August 21 to 8:00 P. M. September 13 we removed 222½ lbs. of water from the Humidry. During this period the average temperature in the room was 79+ F. and humidity 32-%.

After using the Humidry another season we should have a better re-

port to make for we know this machine has a permanent place in our moisture control program. It should find a place with producers of cut comb and chunk comb, and even with the extracted honey producer who wants quality instead of quantity. We think we originated the idea that if excess moisture is removed from any honey the flavor is improved; if we did not originate it, we firmly believe in it.



Samples of honey from sections during the test period.

HUMIDRY READINGS

Date	Time	Humidity	Temperature	Water Removed
August 21	4:30 p. m.	66	65	(Started Humidry today)
August 22	8:00 a. m.	52	71	12 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	38	77	
August 23	8:00 a. m.	33	84	13¼ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	30	79	(started fan)
August 24	8:00 a. m.	30	81	13 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	30	80	(cut off extra fan)
August 25	8:00 a. m.	30	82	14 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	30	82	(opened door for 2 hours)
August 26	8:00 a. m.	28	85	14 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	28	84	(Cut Humidry off till 8 a. m. Saturday, August 27)
August 27	8:00 a. m.	48	75	5½ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	40	80	
August 28	8:00 a. m.	40	80	17 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	38	80	
August 29	8:00 a. m.	34	80	19½ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	34	80	
August 30	8:00 a. m.	35	80	11½ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	35	80	
August 31	8:00 a. m.	30	80	12 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	33	80	
September 1	8:00 a. m.	33	78	7 pounds
	8:00 p. m.			
September 2	8:00 a. m.	31	75	7½ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	32	72	(Cut Humidry off)
September 3	8:00 a. m.	34	73	(With Humidry cut off since
	8:00 p. m.	38	72	day before started at 8 p.m.)
September 4	8:00 a. m.	32	78	
	8:00 p. m.	32	80	
September 5	8:00 a. m.	34	80	21 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	34	80	
September 6	8:00 a. m.	33	78	5 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	32	78	
September 7	8:00 a. m.	32	78	
	8:00 p. m.	32	77	
September 8	8:00 a. m.	32	76	17 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	32	78	
September 9	8:00 a. m.	28	64	8 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	29	74	
September 10	8:00 a. m.	28	72	
	8:00 p. m.	28	74	
September 11	8:00 a. m.	30	72	6 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	32	72	
September 12	8:00 a. m.	32	74	7¼ pounds
	8:00 p. m.	36	74	
September 13	8:00 a. m.	38	73	12 pounds
	8:00 p. m.	30	74	
TOTALS	**23 days**	**32-av.**	**79 + °F av.**	**222½ pounds**

Honey sample A 21.0 moisture (August 21)
Honey sample B 18.6 moisture (September 1)
Honey sample C 17.1 moisture (September 13)

Answering Your Questions

I wish to landscape my back yard with some shrubs or a hedge along the back as a windbreak for my bees, and other trees or shrubs which will be beneficial to the bees. What varieties do you suggest?

C. H. McDermott, Iowa.

* * * *

Among the trees and shrubs suited for ornamental planting as well as bee pasture the **cotoneasters** are especially attractive. They swarm with bees all through the blooming season. Twenty-nine varieties are offered for sale by nurserymen in the Midwest. The fruit is also attractive to birds.

For a windbreak for the apiary I like the **Tartarian honeysuckle.** It is very hardy and does well as far north as Alberta. Reaching a height of eight to ten feet, it will make a dense hedge when planted three feet apart. This hedge will compel the bees to fly above the heads of the neighbors. The bloom is profuse and serves to stimulate brood rearing ahead of the clover flow. The berries are bright red or yellow.

Where there is room a double hedge is desirable. Plant a lower growing shrub about eight feet in front of the Tartarian honeysuckle. **Lespedeza cyrtobotra** grows to a height of about six feet and comes into bloom in September. It has masses of purple or pink flowers which again bring myriads of bees. If you have room for a third row, plant **marjoram** which grows about two feet high. It blooms in July and the flowers range in color from dark red through pink to white. No better bee plant can be suggested for that season.

Kolwitzia, the **beauty bush,** is an ideal specimen shrub. It grows about eight feet high and spreads six feet so should not be crowded. It has masses of flowers in June. Among the trees I would recommend hard maple, basswood, tulip tree, wild black cherry, Japanese pagoda tree, and flowering crabs—Frank C. Pellett.

Write the American Bee Journal for a copy of our Bulletin, "Useful Honey Plants."

A comb of "Apis florea" showing 15 queen cells. The comb was attached and partly folded over a citrus branch to form a kind of scull cap.

Honey Bees in French Indo-China

by D. Maurus Masse

MODERN beekeeping does not exist in this country for the few colonies kept here and there in boxes or tree trunks do not deserve that name. There is no literature on the subject in Annamese. Neither is there any native honey on the market, and the rare pounds of it obtained by the primitive people of the forests have been gathered by destroying wild bees. Almost always, this honey has been harvested by crushing the combs, brood and all. Such honey is usually dirty and must be boiled. The absence of beekeeping in this country is due, without doubt, to the deficiencies of the native bee, "Apis indica."

Three species of bees produce honey here. The "Apis dorsata," or "giant bee" that lives in the open and builds only one comb—a magnificent bee and very fierce when disturbed. The "Apis indica," the only one which can be hived, but is unsatisfactory, rarely attaining to a capacity of more than two or three Dadant frames, and swarming at all times of the year. The "Apis florea," a beautiful little bee which lives in the open and builds only one comb. (See illustration).

I have experimented with all these species of bees, and the result is described in a manuscript book of over 300 pages, which I have been unable to publish either in French or Annamese owing to the disturbed state of the country.

There is an abundance of nectar in this country, proved by the many bees of the above-named species which live in a wild state. It remains only to place all that honey at man's disposal, which can be done by importing and spreading the "Apis mellifica."

From Australia I have imported three small Italian colonies. Their development meets with great difficulties, of which the worst are the birds and the hornets. All the bee-eating birds of the neighborhood seem to gather around the hives. Not only are the bees caught on the flowers, but also to and from the many avenues to the fields.

Hornets besiege the hive entrances like tigers, and not satisfied with carrying bees off to their nests, literally massacre them by the hundreds. In a quarter of an hour a single hornet can thus kill one hundred bees. The question therefore, is whether in the present initial state of their development they can be effectively protected against their many enemies. There is little progress in their development, though the queens are laying all they can. But there are not sufficient bees to care for the brood. The bees appear foolish—instead of remaining behind the screen I have placed at the entrance to the hives they crowd like a flock of sheep on the alighting board, then fly at the hornet, and are instantly cut to pieces.

———

Dalat, French Indo-China.

How-to-do-it

A Safe Way to Requeen

This method has been followed through several seasons, and at various times with 100% acceptance. It consists of impregnating the cage containing the new queen with the odor of the old queen by rubbing the cage on all sides and the ends with the body of the old queen. The cage is then placed between the two combs where the old queen has been laying. Then the escort of the old queen will follow the scent and work to liberate the new queen. This method has been successful under unfavorable conditions when ordinary methods of cage introduction fail.

Henri Michaud, Inspector, Quebec.

Thumb Tack Container

Many beekeepers use thumb tacks to mark brood chambers, mark undesirable frames and so on. Such tacks generally are sold in flimsy cardboard boxes and after one has carried them in his pants pocket a few hours, they are scattered among the other items of the pocket, not to mention the points which work through the pocket and into the leg of the beekeeper. I use a one ounce glass bottle with a metal screw top to carry this item and find it overcomes all of the trouble of the original container.

E. F. Bea, Minnesota.

The everflowering locust came into bloom in May.

Promising

The Everflowering Locust

by Frank C. Pellett

A second bloom opened June 15

THE black locust, also called yellow locust or false acacia, **(Robinia pseudoacacia)**, was originally native to the Appalachian Mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia and to parts of Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. Now it is one of the most widely planted forest trees, not only in America but in Europe as well.

It has been planted by millions, is now found in every state and has escaped from cultivation so generally that it appears to be native to the woodlands of a vast area. When fully seasoned, the locust wood is said to be stronger and stiffer than oak and is in good demand for many

New Source of Bee Pasture

commercial uses such as pins for crossarms in power lines, wheel hubs, fence posts, and tool handles.

It is probably the tree most often planted for erosion control on steep hillsides and to stop washes in gullies. Since it is a legume it adds nitrogen to the soil as do the clovers. For those who can afford to wait for the maturity of a long-time crop, a locust plantation is an attractive way to utilize lands of low fertility and small value.

The tree comes into bloom in late spring, June in Iowa and Illinois, and the fragrant pealike blossoms make a great show for a short time. At times the flowers yield nectar very freely and the bees swarm over the blossoms in an eager attempt to harvest the crop. Unfortunately the flowering period is very short and individual trees offer attraction to the bees for only a very few days. While the flow is sometimes heavy, the time is so short that it is rare to harvest much surplus honey from the black locust in the Midwest. In some neighborhoods in the Northwest larger yields are harvested, possibly because of more favorable weather during the short time the flowers are open.

Honey from the black locust is very light in color and mild in flavor, just the kind in most demand in American markets and if it were possible to produce it in substantial quantity there is every reason to feel that it would command top prices.

In view of the abundant secretion of nectar during the short flowering period, I was very much interested in a letter from a correspondent who reported a variety in Germany which blooms all summer. Search was at once made of references available to determine whether this variety had been brought to America and if so where it might be obtained. The books report Robinia var. semperflorens as blooming all summer but offer little further information. Numerous reports were received of nurseries supposed to have this variety but after months of correspondence all proved to be the common black locust or some other of its varieties. Only one case was found where a tree had come to this country and that had been lost. Apparently none were here.

While the search was on, war clouds were appearing in Europe and the time when it would have been possible to secure planting material from Germany was rapidly passing. By the time we realized that the tree was not to be found in America, Germany had invaded Poland in September 1939 and the war was on. Since that time we have not found any way to establish communication with beekeepers in eastern Germany where this flowering locust is said to be quite generally planted and where it is reported as the source of surplus honey.

When we had lost contact with all our correspondents on the continent of Europe we turned to England in the hope of finding the desired tree in that country. At last we learned that a single tree was in the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew with the only hope of propagation with grafts from that tree. Through the fortunate cooperation of the Botanical Garden and our own office of plant introduction some twigs came through. Expert plant propagators at Beltsville set them on roots of the common black locust. Due to the long distance and the time that passed after cutting before they could be placed, they were in bad condition but some of them did grow. Too often we fail to realize the kind of valuable assistance that can be had from helpful government agencies in Beltsville if we but know how to make use of it.

Thus four little trees came to our test garden and were planted there on October 17, 1946. Since that time we have eagerly looked forward to the flowering of these trees to see whether they will live up to the reputation of the trees from which the beekeepers of eastern Germany are reported to get honey.

The first flowers appeared in early June, 1948, ten years after the start of our search. The trees were very small and could not be expected to give much of a demonstration until they were larger but a second bloom followed and the third set of buds were forming on examination June 24, 1948. Only one tree had more than a cluster or two of flowers that year. The trees, however, made good growth and were in better shape for 1949.

The past season has been most encouraging. All four trees came into bloom in May. The heavy bloom was fully open on May 21, as shown in the picture. A few flowers of the first bloom were still open a week later which is about the normal period of flowering of the black locust. The second bloom opened on June 15 and this was followed by a third. New flowers continued to open every ten days to two weeks with each flowering smaller in numbers until September when a single cluster was open on the largest tree.

It is too soon to measure the value of this new acquisition but we are hopeful that as the trees grow older the number of flowers in later bloom will increase. Certainly an ever-blooming variety of this tree is a most promising addition to our honey-bearing flora if it can be substituted for the common variety which is planted in such large numbers.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to make contact with the region where the tree is common for the purpose of making selection from the most freely flowering trees from which to propagate. Since ours are all from the single tree in England there is not likely to be much variation in their habits.

Several years must pass before there is time for the tree to demonstrate its value. If it comes up to expectation more time will be necessary to propagate stock with which to supply those who wish to make use of it.

The American Bee Journal test garden is looking to the future. We often spend five to ten years seeking a source of supply of plants which are reported as having promise for bee pasture. More years are necessary to determine whether they are of value in our locality and if they are worth while here, still more time must pass to see whether they do well in other places. It is the hope of our staff to pass on to the next generation something as valuable as came to us by those who gave us sweet clover and alsike.

Alfalfa Seed Setting

A Symposium

ALFALFA seed growers, according to Mr. P. V. Cardon, Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, during the last 20 years have experienced declining seed yields due to causes unknown or only partly understood. Recognizing that greater progress would likely ensue through cooperative studies underway on this complex problem, the following scientists contributed to a symposium which appeared in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy in June of 1946.

Q. A. Hare (1) and George H. Vansell (2) reported on the collection of pollen by honey bees in the Delta, Utah, alfalfa seed-producing area, using pollen traps in six locations. Although their finding should be regarded as preliminary, they indicate that the honey bee is an important tripping agent in alfalfa seed fields and a valuable asset to the seed growers. Alfalfa pollen was found to comprise about 32 per cent of the 2,103 grams collected during a 3-week period. The collection of 681 grams of alfalfa pollen was estimated to require the tripping of about 24 million flowers.

Hare and Vansell found that there were indications that the collection of alfalfa pollen was influenced by the relative abundance of competing plants and the abundance of alfalfa flowers. Evidence indicated that corn and sweet clover may be important competitors when available in sufficient acreage.

George H. Vansell and Frank E. Todd (3) in a study of alfalfa tripping insects, reported that flowers producing the alfalfa seed crop in Utah are tripped by the following kinds of bees listed in order of their importance: Pollen-collecting honeybees, **Nomia** or the alkali bee, and **Megachile** or leaf-cutting bees. Honey bees are most valuable to alfalfa tripping in areas where they collect pollen; **Nomia** is the leading tripping insect only near its isolated nesting sites; while Megachile populations are so widely dispersed that nowhere were they the leading tripping agent, but they aid substantially in the tripping in many localities. From their studies, it was concluded, however, that honey bees are responsible for the major portion of the flower tripping in the alfalfa seed fields of Utah, although seed yields today by no means approach those prior to 1926, when wild bees probably were mainly responsible for tripping.

From the studies of Vansell and Todd, it is of interest to give the following description of the activities of honey bees: "It was observed that the nectar-collecting honey bee inserted its proboscis between the overlapping wing of the standard petal without contacting the tripping mechanism. It was concluded, therefore, that tripping by nectar-collecting bees is usually accidental, and probably variable in amount with the number of bee visitors. On rare occasions, however, nectar-collecting honey bees tripped blossoms willfully before collecting nectar. The method of tripping is not unlike that of the pollen-collecting bees except that the pollen is discarded . . . Although tripping by the pollen-collecting honey bees is usually accomplished from a position astraddle the keel, in which pollen is deposited on the ventral side of the head, this was not invariable. An occasional bee assumed a position astraddle the standard petal with its proboscis inserted into the throat of the flower. When tripping occurred, the tip of the sexual column struck the face of the bee depositing a mass of pollen between the eyes. The stigma of the next tripped blossom was embedded in this mass until the bee freed its head. The force of the blow compacts the pollen on the bee's face. In spite of the continual punches in the face, the honey bee continued working diligently."

Vansell and Todd further stated that competitive plants probably determine in a large measure where and when bees will work alfafa for pollen, honey bees preferring the mustards, clovers, thistle, and chicory. Cultural practices may influence the pollen-collecting activities also. Honey bees were collecting pollen from fields of nonsucculent, slow-growing alfalfa, while little or no pollen but mostly nectar was collected from more succulent fields nearby. In plots on which DDT had eliminated **Lygus** and thrips, however, alfalfa flowered profusely on very long racemes, and many blossoms were tripped by nectar-collecting honey bees.

C. J. Sorenson (4) and John W. Carlson (5) as well as F. V. Lieberman (6), reported on control of **Lygus** in alfalfa fields with DDT and other insecticides as a part of this symposium. Carlson reports further on factors affecting seed setting of alfalfa. When insects were excluded from caged plants, various clonal lines produced from 10 to 17 pounds of seed to the acre as compared with 154 to 245 pounds per acre, respectively, with open pollination in comparable adjacent plots. Where **Lygus** bugs were present the yield was 66 pounds per acre compared to 175 pounds for a nearby plot that was dusted frequently with a partially effective insecticide. The low tripping frequency associated with high **Lygus** populations suggests the possibility of an unfavorable effect upon the activity of pollinating insects. Where conditions were favorable for pollination and seed setting, large plants produced more seed than did small plants. The significance of plant genotype in relation to the production of alfalfa seed is apparent inasmuch as yields ranged from 37 to 441 pounds to the acre.

H. M. Tysdal (7) reported that less than 5% of flowers set seed without tripping and, while rain, sun, and

the wind may cause some tripping, this is relatively unimportant for seed production. Different levels of soil moisture affect seed production. In the field,plants growing in soil of relatively low soil moisture content produced more seed than those in high moisture at a thick planting rate spaced 8 inches each way. When the plants were spaced 32 inches, however, the low and high soil moisture plots produced about the same amount of seed, thus indicating that a high soil moisture content, as such, is not an inhibiting factor in seed production. Lodging plants at the time of bloom by bending the stems and fastening them down greatly reduced seed production, even though in some cases the lodged plants produced more flowers than upright plants.

In his conclusions regarding the tripping of alfalfa flowers, H. M. Tysdal has this to say: "The fact must be faced, therefore, that cross-pollinating insects are required for successful alfalfa seed production. In the vast majority of cases (at least 99 out of 100 fields), there are insufficient beneficial insects to do the job. Of the hundreds of fields observed by the author for seed production, only one has had an optimum population of beneficial insects. In this case the flowers were being tripped as they were coming out of the bud stage. No full flowers were to be found and the field had a grayish appearance instead of showing profuse bloom. This field was going from the 'bud to the curl,' as oldtimers used to describe exceptionally good seed fields. One of the big problems in alfalfa seed production is to determine how best to provide a population of these beneficial insects either by propagation of the efficient wild insects, by providing them proper places to live near alfalfa fields and by other means, or by making the use of honey bees more effective by selection of the proper type of plants or bees. Providing for an abundance of these beneficial insects, together with the elimination of plants competing for beneficial insect visitation during the time alfalfa is in bloom, is an important 'must' for consistent, successful alfalfa seed production."

(1) Entomologist, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. D. A.
(2) Apiculturist, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. D. A.
(3) Senior Apiculturist, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. D. A.
(4) Research Associate Professor of Entomology, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.
(5) Associate Agronomist, U. S. D. A.
(6) Associate Entomologist, U. S. D. A.
(7) Senior Agronomist, U. S. D. A.

Frank McLaughlin is now President of the Western Missouri Association; one of the most successful locals in this country. He is by trade a plumber; by heart a beekeeper. He has been very successful in helping beginners and he is now in a position to try to help our readers who have beginner problems.

What is the Best Way to Learn Beekeeping?

by Frank E. McLaughlin

THIS question probably has been asked by thousands, who have seen just enough of the activities of bees to be curious about these energetic little insects. Sometimes it is hard to put into words the answer to a very modest question so that the beginner will be given the proper information. Remember this is only one question among many, and I am not going to make a professional beekeeper out of you with just one answer. I am glad to answer this question from the standpoint of my experience, but things that have worked for me may not for you, so don't believe everything I say.

The **first** and most important part of learning beekeeping is to be sure that you have an unshakable interest in honey bees. Unless you have this true interest, you will never be a good beekeeper.

Your **second** qualification is not to be afraid of bees. If a beginner is afraid he will get nowhere with them. At the first few stings, you must not throw away your smoker and run in despair. It takes a good many stings, even for the best of us to carry through a season. A few stings must be expected, and while they hurt for a few moments, they seldom injure, but are often beneficial.

The **third** step in learning beekeeping is to understand that you cannot become professional in a day or two. Get some good books on beekeeping and read them. Read especially the books written for the beginner. If you want a list of books I will be glad to send you one.* You should have at least one good book, not to keep on the shelf to gather dust, but to study. Of course, methods you read about in books will not always work with you. What proves successful for one person, won't for another. Different localities and climates, and different circumstances have to be taken into consideration. You must use your head some too! But good beekeeping books and magazines will familiarize you with bee habits and will help a lot. Of course, the best teacher is experience.

Throughout the United States there are any number of beekeepers' associations. If you have one in your locality, join it and attend the meetings. You will get a lot of good information. However, I guess I am a bit hardheaded. I believe in learning things the hard way. My advice is to get the necessary equipment for three colonies of bees and in the spring order some three-pound packages of bees with queens and install them in the hives. And don't hesitate to ask questions of any beekeeper you come in contact with. Beekeepers are always ready to talk bees and tell you their experiences.

No matter how long you keep bees, they will always teach you something. So don't be discouraged if they pull a fast one on you. Maintain that interest I spoke of, and you will profit by your experiences.

The necessary equipment for the beginner: Veil, smoker, hive tool, gloves, hive bodies complete with bottom boards and lids, and frames of foundation for each hive, to be installed in wired frames. Later you will need supers and perhaps a queen excluder.

If you have questions, send them to the address below*.

*Write Frank E. McLaughlin, care of the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

Southern Conference--A. B. B. A.

A joint meeting of the Southern States Beekeeping Federation and the American Bee Breeders' Association was held at the Whitly Hotel in Montgomery, Alabama, on November 17 and 18. To each was devoted a day's program in the order above noted.

S. S. B. F.

One of the highlights was a report by F. E. Guyton, of the college in Auburn, Alabama, giving results of experiments with bee stings for arthritic cases during the period from 1942 to 1949 when some thirty to fifty cases were treated with the direct aid and consultation of physicians. Mr. Guyton was extremely enthusiastic and his report indicated that results could be accomplished through careful study. This report will be published by the college later when the experiment is concluded.

Mrs. Harriett Grace, of the American Honey Institute, gave a report on the unusual reception which is being given by allied industries to Institute recipes using honey in cooking, baking and as a mixture with foods in general.

Paul Cutts, of Florida, reported on "Who's Who" and Harold J. Clay of the Department of Fruits and Vegetables, gave a resume of the activities and possibilities in connection with the price support program. Roy Weaver, of Texas discussed problems peculiar to Texas beekeeping. Other speakers were M. G. Dadant, M. J. Deyell, L. H. Little, and Raymond Fischer, with J. H. Girardeau concluding with suggested standards for crews in assembling package bees for shipment.

Walter T. Kelley reported on his trip to Europe and Jas. I. Hambleton of the Bee Culture Laboratory at the banquet in the evening gave a delightful travelog accompanied by colored slides of his European visit.

Officers for the Southern Federation for the ensuing year were elected as follows: H. S. Foster, Florida, president; Raymond Fischer, Arkansas, vice-president; Leslie H. Little, Tennessee, secretary-treasurer. The meeting in 1950 will be held in Nashville, Tennessee.

A. B. B. A.

Compliments were extended by many of the members to the A. B. B. A. for its initial efforts in presenting the price support program to Congress through Louisiana Senator James Morrison and the ultimate success in getting legislation approving the price support program through the continued efforts of all branches of the beekeeping industry directed to a large extent by the American Beekeeping Federation.

L. A. M. Barnette reported on the Chinese tallow tree and production problems in securing honey in his locality. Barnette has a special package of honey for holiday trade which is receiving high approval in his retail outlets.

Warren H. Whitcomb, of the Southern States Bee Culture Laboratory at Baton Rouge, suggested that possibilities in the future were for the experiment stations to devote themselves largely to scientific problems in the hope that the practical phases would be worked upon by the industry itself.

One of the most interesting discussions was based upon the bee breeding program adopted a year ago. L. H. Little, of Tennessee, had complete records on ten colonies each from five different sources and N. C. Jensen, of Mississippi, on six such projects.

Carefully tabulated crop results indicate that some of the breeders in the project may have inferior stock while one or two in the project seem to be outstanding. All work was done by separate colonies and without any reference whatever to the originator of the stock.

It is hoped during the coming year not only to breed from this stock at a central location, perhaps at Shelbyville, Tennessee, but also to continue the operation through voluntary investigations on the part of other shippers who will be willing to accept initial donations of stock and packages.

D. V. Marshall, of the American Express Company, Atlanta, represented the express industry and was quizzed closely on the recent advance from first class to one and a half times first class on express rates making a difference of from 15 to 25 cents per package in express costs. Resolutions were passed by both the Conference and the A. B. B. A. registering complaint and appealing for a rehearing.

For 1950, M. S. Fortune, of Mississippi, was selected president of A. B. B. A., Leslie H. Little, of Tennessee, vice-president, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McVay of Jackson, Alabama, secretary-treasurer of the organization.

It is needless to say that the Southern Conference since its inception has been and still is a grand place for making new friends and visiting happily with older ones. The writer who has attended every conference except one since its inception still senses the same feeling of hospitality as in the earlier days of Guy LeSturgeon, George Bohne, D. D. Stover, J. M. Cutts, C. L. Sams, F. L. Huggins, and many others.

The group mourns during the past year the loss of some of its group Mrs. George Bohne, of Louisiana; Mrs. Robert E. Foster of Gainesville, Florida and J. M. Robinson of the College at Auburn, Alabama. Expressions of sympathy from the organization as well as from individuals were extended to the families of the deceased folks.

How-to-do-it

One Way to Sell Honey

R. F. Ferguson, The Honey Mart, Kansas City, Kansas, parks his auto beside the well traveled road, sets up his honey stand and his honey signs, then spends a nice day in the open selling honey. Surprising how many people find appeal in this simple producer - to - customer approach.

Discussion

Should beekeeping locations be controlled by law? If so, How?

—ARNT ARNESON, Wisconsin

It would be possible to write at length on the points these two readers include in their contributions but space will not allow much comment. Control of locations is largely in the hands of state officials who should consider the interest of all the sizable beekeepers in their territory in advising those who seek entry or who want to change their ranges to better their honey prospects. Such a course is perhaps better than to dominate an inherently free husbandry by legal means.

Here are the two answers (all that we received this month):

As a rule, beekeepers do not enter a territory already stocked with bees, but a few will try to horn in on a good location. There is no trouble in this section of Wisconsin, as there is little migratory beekeeping. The beekeepers have a gentleman's agreement about locations and this works out well. If legislation is needed the bee inspectors must assign locations and the local man must be given prior rights. It is fairly well established that apiaries of 100 or more colonies must be at least four miles apart. Farmer beekeepers with only a few colonies as a rule do not utilize nearly all the available bee pasture.

As commercial beekeeping grows and migratory beekeeping increases, legislation may be needed. As Wisconsin law already requires a permit to move bees, assignment of locations would be fairly simple. Cooperation, however, is much the better way. There are many locations that are good and farmers would benefit greatly by having bees moved near them. The crops need the pollination and the beekeepers need more pasture so a reasonable law would help prevent a bitter dispute in a case where a beekeeper failed to be a good sport.

Julius Lysne, Wisconsin.

* * * *

I think we are all vitally interested in this question. If we examine the Declaration of Independence carefully we discover that there remain only two nails to be driven into the coffin of our liberties to bring us to the exact situation which led the colonies to rebel against Britain. One is the loss of our right to elect representatives in government, and the other is the loss of our right to earn our living as best we can.

If it is proper to regulate bee locations by law, it is proper to limit the number of colonies the beekeeper can have and the use he will make of his surplus as it is possible to limit the number of grocers, lawyers, butchers, bakers and candlestick makers in any community. This is class legislation of the most pernicious sort.

What makes some beekeepers think that they would benefit by such proposed legislation—they would be left in possession of the finest bee yards, leaving the pickings for their neighbors? Why shouldn't they wonder if some ex-government officer or one of his neighbors might not get the cream of locations? What reason do we have to believe that the location control law won't work like the rent control law, and leave some no-good tenant in possession of the best lotions at half their fair rental value and less than the owner's cost of upkeep?

I think the beekeepers should get behind a program to repeal some of

the existing unconstitutional controls, rather than fight for more restrictions of our rights.

The taxpayers of my town have just taken a terrible beating on such a deal and are confronted with another. Recently the city fathers, in my opinion very wrongfully, authorized the expenditure of several thousand dollars to fight to the supreme court an ordinance designed to keep outside milk companies from delivering in town in competition with local producers. The ordinance could not be sustained in the high courts, but they went ahead and used up the taxpayers' moola in the vain attempt regardless. Now there is a battle on to keep prefab houses out of town—the local builders appearing to be the only ones who want to do so. This prompted indignant citizens at a protest meeting to ask what would become of jobs if the wire mill where he worked could not sell its production outside of town.

Let's let well enough alone, if we can't meet competition by our own efforts, let's give up and go into some other business rather than try to squeeze out our competitor by "passing a law." It would boomerang on us sure as shootin'.

R. A. VanderPyl, Illinois.

DISCUSSIONS FOR THE MONTHS TO COME—

A subject as full of controversy as the one for this month on the control of locations should have brought more than two replies. So many readers wanted the discussions to be continued this year that we are continuing them but without answers from our readers there will be little value in this feature. Won't you give us your answers to some of the questions proposed for the year:

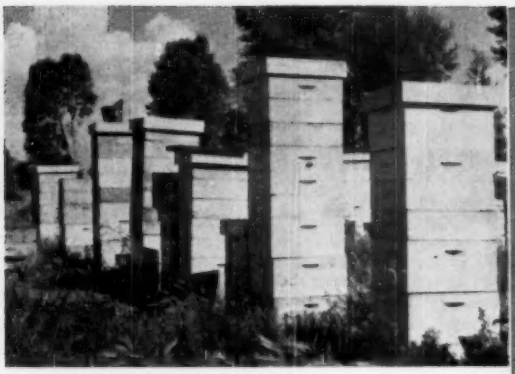
FEBRUARY—WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER A JUST PAYMENT TO THE BEEKEEPER FOR THE SERVICES OF POLLINATION IN SEED OR FRUIT PRODUCTION? —Arnt Arneson, Wisconsin.

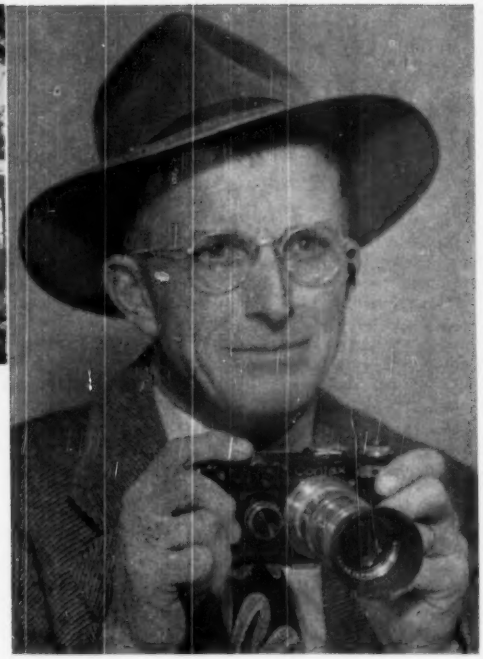
March—Does spring feeding pay?
—C. H. Pease, Connecticut.

April—What is your opinion of the direct release method of installing package bees?
—Julius Lysne, Wisconsin.

May—How and when should queens be introduced?
—Julius Lysne, Wisconsin.

June—Do you think the two-queen system increases production profitably?
—G. H. Cale, Jr., Illinois.





The Cover Picture

Ben M. Knutson

"I like taking shots of bees in action, on the comb, and flying."

THE bee in flight, winning picture for our Cover Contest for January, was made by Ben Knutson, of Alamosa, Colorado, whose interest in bees dates back about thirty-five years to the time when he was growing up in Wisconsin. His father kept bees and he helped by pumping the "cold-blast smoker" and climbing trees for swarms. After a good many stings, he decided that the one thing he did **not** want to be was a beekeeper!

After studying electrical engineering at Ripon College and the University of Minnesota where he completed his master's degree, Ben did electrical research work in Chicago for five years. At that time, his hearing started to fail so on advice of his doctors he moved west and decided to become a beekeeper after all.

In 1932, Ben purchased an outfit of bees from Herman Rauchfuss, Sr., of Denver. The bees were located in the San Luis Valley of Colorado near Alamosa. This Valley is 7500 feet above sea level and almost surrounded by mountains. It has a short growing season, and may have killing frosts as late as June 10 or as early as August 18. The Knutsons have lived near Alamosa for seventeen years. During that time, there were two wonderful honey years (1936 and 1942) which gave the valley a reputation as a honey paradise which was not warranted according to Ben. Two years were failures and several have been very mediocre.

The Knutsons live in a rural section near Alamosa and have a four year old son. About his hobby of photography, Ben says, "I like child portrait work and get a lot of fun out of it. Children act so natural in front of a camera, something which cannot be said for most grown-ups, myself included. Another type of photo work which I like is microphotography. Especially taking shots of bees in action, on the comb and flying. This requires special equipment so that one not only gets a large image on the film but also stops the motion. The new electronic flash light is well suited to this work and can stop all bee motion except that of the wings. When a bee is in flight the wings travel so swiftly that they are not rendered sharp even at a light speed of one three-thousandths of a second. From a study of the pictures I have taken of bees in flight, using electronic flash, I have estimated that bees can fan their wings at a rate somewhere around 300 times a second or even more.

Picture Contest

Congratulation to this month's winners in our picture contest. We are happy to have such fine photographs to reproduce as a special feature of our magazine. Who will be next month's winners? We are receiving an ever increasing number of pictures to choose from. Don't forget to send us yours.

Remember that for the cover picture the winner will receive ten dollars; for the inside "break" page, five dollars. Any other pictures kept and used will be paid for at regular rates. Not more than two pictures sent by the same person will be used during the year for the cover; and not more than two for the break page. All payments will be made following publication.

For full page use (cover or break page) we cannot use small pictures; they should be at least five by seven inches in size. Smaller pictures will usually not enlarge to page size well. Pictures should be sharp and clear with good detail and composition—not out-of-focus. Subject matter should be of unusual interest. Try for the unusual, vital, off-the-record stuff.

Keep trying, and thanks for the interest shown by so many readers in the contest so far.

Honey Exhibit –Opening Day

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The top picture is the front of the Babcock exhibit in a super store opening day; the bottom picture is the opposite side of the exhibit. This was the largest super market in the United States, south of New York. Note the use of the Honey for Breakfast Week banners, the observation hives, recipe booklets. Note too the inclusiveness when it comes to the honey—pound jars, drip-cut servers, square big-mouthed jars of chunk honey, comb honey in cartons,—and a reserve supply of packed honey. Note finally that this stand is all honey, no other goods, and likely it was furnished by the honey salesman, and not by the store. All of this adds up to first-class, tip-top marketing.

Break Page Winner

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Haviland (Huck) Babcock,
Babcock Honey Company,
Columbia, South Carolina

•

These are sharp, clear, detailed, sizable photographs. In every element except subject matter they are cover pictures. If you study that flying bee on this month's cover you will agree that in subject it is unusual and it is the unusual we want if we can possibly get that kind of pictures from our readers. Details of our cover and break page picture contest are on page 24. Why not try your hand in this absorbing game. You will have twelve months' of fun with photography.

Previews and Events

Annual Meeting—Apiary Inspectors of America, Biloxi, Mississippi January 16-17

As usual the Apiary Inspectors of America will hold their meeting at the same place and just prior to that of the American Beekeeping Federation. This year the Federation meetings begin at noon January 17 giving the Apiary Inspectors one and one-half days.

The meeting at Biloxi will be in the heart of the deep South. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana ship approximately 800,000 pounds of package bees and 600,000 queens to all parts of the country each year, about 70 per cent of all shipments made.

Some of the older and better known diseases are causing greater losses and at least one little known disease of adult bees is attracting more attention.

A thorough understanding of the problems involved and methods by which they may best be handled is necessary in developing the policies that each state adopts in its efforts to protect the beekeeping industry.

Our meetings which come before those of the Federation permit free and uninterrupted discussion. Your presence is needed.

Headquarters: Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi. Other hotels: Whitehouse and Edgewater Gulf.

Program: L. H. Little, vice-president of the American Bee Breeders Association at Shelbyville, Tenn., will talk on the subject, "The Relationship of A.B.B.A. to the Inspection Service." James I. Hambleton, or representative, will give us the latest developments on bee diseases. Representative from each state is requested to outline briefly the regulations and policies under which he operates. Discussion concerning greater uniformity in regulations is due to come up.

F. L. Thomas, Sec'y-Treas.

27th Annual Meeting—Cook-DuPage Beekeepers Association—Feb. 11

The Cook - DuPage Beekeepers Association will hold its 27th Annual election of officers and banquet at the Art Institute in Chicago on February 11, 1950. This year there will be a Beekeepers Forum on the subject, "Is the two-queen system more profitable here in the north central states?" There will be two men on the affirmative side, and two on the negative, all authorities in the field of beekeeping. After the discussion, there will be a question period, followed by a summary by each forum member. Final judging of the subject will be made by the audience.

47th Annual Meeting Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association

Main Farm Show Building, Room E, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Tuesday Morning, January 10—10:00 to 12:00

Chairman, William G. Singer, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Invocation—Rev. Leonard E. Good, Nuremberg, Pennsylvania.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Report of Inspection Work in Pennsylvania in 1949—H. B. Kirk, Senior Entomologist, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Research in Apiculture—"About Honey"—E. J. Anderson, Apiculturist, State College, Pennsylvania.

Building Strong Colonies for the Honey Flow—W. E. Dunham, Apiculturist, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Questions and Discussion.

Tuesday Afternoon, January 10, 1:30 to 4:00
Main Show Building, Room E

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—H. M. Snavely, Woodbury, Pennsylvania.

President's Address—William G. Singer, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Election of officers.

Business Session.

Beekeeping in Virginia—George H. Rea, Extension Bee Specialist in Virginia during 1949, Willamsport, Pennsylvania.

Colored Pictures of Ohio Spring Flora—W. E. Dunham, Columbus, Ohio.

Tuesday Evening, January 10, 6:30

Beekeepers' Banquet—Turkey Dinner $1.50

Colonial Park Evangelical and Reformed Church, Route 22, Three miles East of Harrisburg.

Toastmaster—W. E. Dunham, Columbus, Ohio.

Special Music — Students from John Harris High School, Prof. A. Leon Reisinger, Director.

Piano Solo—Prof. E. J. Anderson, State College, Pennsylvania.

Pictures of Interest to Beekeepers.

Wednesday Morning, January 11, 9:30
Main Show Building—Room E

Reports of Committees.

Greetings from Visitors.

Bees for Pollination—W. W. Clarke, Jr., Extension Apiarist, State College, Pennsylvania.

Some Important Facts About the Beekeeping Industry—George H. Rea, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Comb Honey Production—W. E. Dunham, Columbus, Ohio.

More "About Honey," and Report of 1949 Short Course at the College—E. J. Anderson, State College, Pennsylvania.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Adjournment.

Farm and Home Week Beekeeping Program—February 7-8

104 Vivarium Building
University of Illinois

Tuesday, February 7

8:30—The Yearly Cycle with the Bees—V. G. Milum.

9:30—Races of Bees—A. Amin El Deeb.

10:00—The Body Structures of Bees and How They Function—V. G. Milum.

11:00—Demonstrations of Assembling Equipment—(110-112 Vivarium).

11:45—Adjourn.

1:00—Illinois Honey Plants and Beekeeping Areas—Carl E. Killion.

1:30—Latest Developments In Bee Breeding—G. H. Cale.

2:00—Characteristics and Care of Illinois Honeys—V. G. Milum.

Wednesday, February 8

8:00—Fall and Winter Management of Bees—G. H. Cale.

8:45—Spring Management and Requeening—Carl E. Killion.

9:30—Honeyflow Management for Extracted Honey—G. H. Cale.

10:15—Management for Comb Honey Production—Carl E. Killion.

11:00—Marketing the Honey Crop—Arthur W. Kehl.

11:45—Adjourn.

1:00—Brood Diseases—Nature and Control—Carl E. Killion.

1:45—Latest Developments in Beekeeping—Arthur W. Kehl.

2:15—Comb Pests and Adult Bee Diseases—V. G. Milum.

Western Missouri, Kansas City, January 8

January meeting of the Western Missouri Beekeepers Association will be held at 812 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri, on January 8, 1950 at 2:30 P. M. New officers will be installed and plans for a membership drive made.

Mrs. H. J. Schaffer, Sec'y.

Kansas State College Agricultural Week, Manhattan, Kansas

Beekeepers' Program,
Wednesday, February 1, 1950,
Room 102, Fairchild Hall

Morning Session

R. L. Parker, Professor of Apiculture, Kansas State College and State Apiarist, Kansas Entomological Commission, presiding.

9:00—Apiary Inspection in 1949,—R. L. Parker.

9:15—Present Problems in Marketing Extracted Honey—Carl E. Killion, Honey Producer and Chief Apiary Inspector, Paris, Illinois.

10:00—Establishing An Apiary—Roland L. Fisher, Graduate Assistant, Department of Entomology, Kansas State College.

10:45—Alfalfa Pollination and Seed-Setting—W. W. Franklin, Instructor, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

11:30—Lunch hour.

Afternoon Session

R. L. Parker, Presiding

1:30—Fundamentals of Comb Honey Production—Carl E. Killion.

2:00—Strengthen the Beekeeping Industry in Kansas—Lawrence Cunningham, President, Kansas State Beekeepers' Association.

2:45—The Parity Situation in Honey Marketing—Carl E. Killion.

3:30—Round Table Discussion—Leaders, Carl E. Killion and R. L. Parker.

The Federation

Come to Biloxi, Mississippi, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, for the annual meeting of the American Beekeeping Federation, January 16, 17, 18, and 19. The beautiful Buena Vista Hotel will be headquarters for the convention.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Federation will be meetings of the Ladies Auxiliary in charge of this year's president, Mrs. Carl E. Killion, the Board of the American Honey Institute, the Bee Inspectors of America, Bee Industries of America, and other interested groups. There also will be an outstanding exhibit of packaged honey, beekeeping equipment, and results of the pollination services of honey bees to agriculture.

Meetings of all permanent committees of the Federation and the above named groups will be held Monday, January 16, and Tuesday morning, January 17. The convention program starts Tuesday noon, January 17, and extends through Wednesday and until Thursday noon, January 19. On Thursday afternoon, the newly elected Board of Directors and officers of the Federation will hold their first meeting of 1950.

Come to Biloxi for your own benefit through an interesting, informative, and educational program, and through your many contacts with other honey producers, queen rearers, package-bee shippers, honey packers, manufacturers, officials of beedom, and many others.

Your program at Biloxi is divided into three phases. Every phase of the program is important to each and every person engaged in or connected with the bee and honey industry. They are: Organization, Marketing, and Pollination.

Organization is the greatest problem confronting the beekeeping industry—it is the chief purpose of the American Beekeeping Federation. At Biloxi, this phase will include the preconvention group meetings; the reports of the president and the secretary-treasurer; an address "Organization In Today's Economy" by H. M. Bain, a member of the Farm Credit Administration, who has been vitally interested in the honey industry for many years; the adoption of resolutions; and the election of officers for 1950.

Marketing is the second greatest problem confronting the honey industry. Our Ladies Auxiliary takes the lead in this phase of our program at Biloxi. Tuesday evening, the men will join the ladies in the first joint meeting of both groups to be held. This important occasion will start with a SEA FOOD JAMBOREE! This will be the outstanding meeting of the entire convention. When you enter the dining hall, you will be presented with a big apron for the event, for you are going to be treated to a large mound of shrimp—all you can eat—plus all the trimmings. And the fun, food, and fellowship will be combined with the best of the convention's program. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, has consented to be the principal speaker of the evening and will tell of the part that the American Honey Institute plays in our marketing program—a part that is vitally important to the entire industry. Following the talk by Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Walter T. Kelley will tell of her trip to Europe during the past summer, and Henry Schaefer, Wisconsin, will show the new color sound film which he made for the Sioux Honey Association. A grand time and an excellent program is planned for all. Reservations for this occasion should be made either with Mrs. Carl E. Killion, President, Ladies Auxiliary, Paris, Illinois; or with Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa, as soon as possible.

Our marketing problem also finds a place on the men's convention program. Si R. Smith, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. D. A., on Wednesday will bring to us a two-fisted talk on what is wrong with our marketing of honey. If you do not like to be told frankly and pointedly how the honey industry is failing in its marketing effort, you had better sit this one out. R. B. Willson, Chairman of the Honey Utilization Committee, will report on the activities of his committee and bring to us a first-hand story of our export markets as found by him in Europe during the past summer. Then we are bringing to you an authority on marketing problems, who is completely outside of the honey industry, T. M. Patterson, Production and Marketing Administration, Jackson, Mississippi. We have asked Mr. Patterson to apply his extensive knowledge and experience to our delectable product—honey.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jas. I. Hambleton, Chief of the Division of Bee Culture, will tell of his experience in attending the International Bee Meeting in Amsterdam, Holland, during the year, and Wednesday evening the annual banquet of the convention will be held.

On Thursday morning we turn to **Pollination** as a part of beekeeping, for this is the title of a talk to be given by the Chairman of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee of the Federation, Dr. S. W. Edgecombe, Head of the Department of Horticulture, Utah State Agricultural College. We then will introduce to you Grover F. Brown, Chief Agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. D. A.

The program on pollination will end with four short talks by beekeepers telling of their actual experiences in pollinating crops, how it was done, the basis for payment, and the results obtained. We have asked Dr. Edgecombe to summarize their points at the end of this convention session.

Come to Biloxi to contribute to building a better beekeeping industry for yourself and for posterity. This is where, largely through resolutions, the policies and the program of the American Beekeeping Federation are established.

This is where you likely will hear for the first time some of the de tails of the price support program. This is where proposed new grades for honey will be aired. You cannot afford to miss being at Biloxi in January.

Come to Biloxi to enjoy yourself. We need only refer you to the recent article in the Saturday Evening Post.

Come to Biloxi for fun and fellowship, for your own benefit and help contribute to building a better beekeeping industry.

All Around the Bee Yard

G. H. Cale

Let's see—time to market—Yes? Well here is the way it goes. One large lot of honey bid at nine cents and held until price support was assured, moved for ten cents; one LCL lot with an estimated market at eight to nine cents moved at ten and a half, cans returned. Buyers reacted to the probability of price support with an upswing, because they had to do so; —honey-has-gone into hiding relying on what the government may do. Only higher prices will bring it out of hiding. Since there is as yet no determined price a moderately increased bid will move out considerable honey.

So, you ask: "What is the price to be and how will it be guaranteed?" We can guess. The industry asks for seventy-five per cent of parity. What the heck is parity? I dunno. The experts say seventy-five percent of it is 12.6 (assuming parity is 16.8). If that is it the price may be guaranteed by purchase; by loan and purchase agreement; or by straight purchase agreement. Obviously the government does not want to buy the entire crop, though purchase for subsidy, or school lunch, or ERP may be resorted to as a temporary boost for the 1949 crop. Under loan and purchase agreement warehouses will be required and grades and minimums set up. The beekeeper may then secure a loan for his honey in the bonded warehouse. Seems to me he will then sit back and let the government finally buy the honey and do little to sell it himself to repay his loan. Under purchase agreement without loan privilege the honey will hide until a good sale comes along, as it will surely do and the beekeeper must assume a selling obligation. Well, you figure what is best. Durned if I know. The Federation has a real job working out the machinery to suit all of us, now that price support in some form is mandatory.

Meanwhile there are many beekeepers working quietly on their own, selling their own honey, also benefiting by the moderate rise in prices, and perhaps smiling broadly at those who scrambling for Uncle Sam's huge umbrella. Are you one of them.

Did you read "The $64 Question" by Emory Webb, in Modern Beekeeping for August? Now **there** are some ideas. I read it twice. The first time I felt warm all over that so much honey is being used in food products. National Biscuit is using over two million pounds of honey a year most of which goes into honey graham crackers. How much goes into candies? Into baked goods? Into industry? Large quantities of honey go into these products—large quantities of a raw food that is largely unstandardized, ungraded, from varied sources, in bulky, unsuitable containers—wonderful, isn't it, that so much of our glorious product is used by others who don't care a damn about us but who want honey so desperately that they will accept it as it is,—in a chaotic mess!

Well, friends, as Emory Webb asks: "What can we do about it"; "What have we done about it?"—Gosh, is **my** face red! Because I have not done anything about it. Some of our best beekeeper producer-distributors have done a bang up job—for themselves. True they urge others to do likewise. But "others" prefer to let them do it—or the government. As Gordon Crump says the industry is fast asleep dreaming pleasant dreams while the food parade rides past and away leaving the gentle murmur of the bees to lend music to the dreams—and more honey to go through another chaotic market season. Terrible "aint" it?

When I get started along this line I tend to go off wild and miss a stopping place. Then, exhausted, go back to sleep—and be dissatisfied with what the other fellow does to sell my honey. 'Tis human I suppose. Like my grandmother's Irish cook who married drunken Pat, the hired man. When Mary was asked why she had done such a thing she just replied "Oh, mam, 'Twas me fate." So maybe it is our fate to produce a product that is anybody's football. Maybe however we should do something about it.

This is the day after all that goes before was typed. Our mid-western climate is always startling. C. P. Dadant used to say that it is a fine place to live in "except for the weather." Yesterday morning it was about 65 degrees but cloudy; by afternoon a swift drop of 20 degrees with drenching rain; today another twenty degree drop and snow, sleet and ice —first winter weather of the year. Poor bees! How fast they must adjust themselves, and some of the smaller clusters between frames will likely be caught there and starve. No wonder it takes a good big colony of youngsters at the start of winter to come through to spring ready for business. Anything less than prime colonies may not make it in good condition; good, prime colonies, with an abundance of usuable stores above their heads, covering a plentiful supply of pollen. That's the ticket. As I see it extra protection, other than windbreak, and sunny, quiet spots, only serves to pamper the weaklings. Maybe they are not worth it.

Christmas right beside us. Piles and piles of mail the like of which our small post office has seldom had before. Hectic shoppers, raving salesgirls; worried merchants with too much or too little. And Christmas was originated as a spiritual experience, a time of unity with those overforces that we dimly accept as above and beyond us, as governing and guiding us. Quite a travesty to consider it now as just another orgy of Pan.

The Postscript

Frank C. Pellett

W. H. Purser reports his bees to be getting some nice honey from a field of **Lespedeza sericea** at Clemson College, South Carolina, in early September. He reports that it fills the gap between sourwood and goldenrod and should be given more attention. The fact is that this lespedeza is very uncertain as a source of honey and yields freely in but few localities. In our test garden the bees have worked it on but few occasions and usually for a very brief time. Surplus has been reported only on infrequent occasions and we will be glad to know whether it proves more dependable at Clemson.

H. M. Fraser calls my attention to an interesting story of the origin of dark honey which appeared in the London Daily Mail in August. The writer stated that it is caused by the bees collecting tar from newly sprayed roofs to seal crevices in the hive. This is in line with much misinformation about bees and their products which appears in the press from time to time.

Sesame is a new source of vegetable oil which is attracting much interest in several countries. An investigation of the possibilities of the crop for the Midwest is under way at the Experiment Station at Lincoln, Nebraska. The first international conference relating to the plant was recently held at Clemson College, South Carolina. The next conference will be held in Venezuela. China probably grows more sesame than any other country at the present time.

The bees work the flowers freely but little information is at hand as to the possible yield of honey where sesame is grown as a field crop. The spread of such new crops will largely determine the available bee pasture in days to come.

An Ohio reader raises the question as to whether honey is darkened when stored in old brood combs. There are those who contend that the color and flavor of honey stored in dark combs is sufficiently changed to affect the grade of the honey. My contention is that the effect is much less than commonly believed. I do not hesitate to use good clean brood combs for storage of honey to be extracted even though the combs are dark. I would be interested in observations of others on that point.

The effects of the war on bee pasture appear to be similar in many countries. A. R. Scarles, Secretary of the Kettering and District Beekeepers Association, reports that honey crops with them are not equal to the prewar years because so much clover was turned under to make way for the cultivation of potatoes. This condition in England has been duplicated in all parts of America. If the clover was not replaced by potatoes, some other crop such as corn, soybeans or wheat insured the same result as far as bee pasture was concerned. The return to the former acreage of meadows and pastures proceeds slowly and in too many neighborhoods commercial honey production suffers as a result.

An Indiana reader asks for information as to the value of lilies and hemerocallis for the bees. Neither is important as a source of honey but pollen is produced in great abundance. The flowers appear, however, at a time when pollen is available from many other flowers in the average locality. Coming into bloom at the time they do they are relatively unimportant.

That search for a suitable slogan for honey still continues. John Beecken of Elgin, Illinois, suggests, "Improve it with honey." Mrs. Grace Carmody, of Trenton, Nebraska, says, "Eat heaven scent honey." Perhaps some day the right one will come along but nobody has, as yet, thought of anything equal to the florists' "Say it with flowers."

On the editorial page of this magazine for October 1917 appeared the first report of a foreign introduction for our test garden. It was the Vitex Incisa Negundo brought from China by Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer for the U. S. D. A. About 50 specimens reached Atlantic, Iowa, in the spring of that year and although mere whips about a foot high, they bloomed profusely and were visited eagerly by the bees from late July until September. Since that time this vitex has been planted by many beekeepers and has proved especially valuable in the Southwest from Missouri to New Mexico. It has not proved sufficiently hardy to withstand the winters in Iowa and northward. We have yet to find a report of failure to attract the bees where it can stand the winters.

The latest acquisition for the test garden comes from Marc Rijol, editor of "Courrier Apicole Francais." It is seed of the giant cow parsnip of the Caucasus. In France it has proved to be a very promising honey plant and we find references which indicate similar importance in Germany. The plant is described as reaching a height of nine feet in its second year with leaves three feet long and flower clusters two to three feet across. We will look forward with interest to seeing it bloom in our garden.

The destruction of weeds is probably the most expensive operation in connection with the entire field of agricultural production. It is my contention that if we spent ten per cent of the time and money now used for their destruction in a search for profitable outlets for their utilization, we would lighten our labor, increase our income and revolutionize our agriculture. With all our research engaged in finding means of destruction, the battle goes on and on. Could we but find profitable uses for weeds how simple would our production become. The reduction of erosion because of less stirring of the soil would be a gain of major importance.

American Honey Institute

Well, it's back again. With the same brazen frankness of all passing time, January first once again shows its frosty face on the calendar for 1950.

Some folks look at this date with alarm. How could it be 1950 already? I just got used to 1949!

Some folks show regret at the passing of 1949. It was a good year. We don't want to have to start another so soon.

But we at the American Honey Institute think it's just fine that 1950 is the new date line. A new year to us is like being on a winning basketball team; when things go well in one game, it's fun to take on another.

For things went well indeed for the American Honey Institute in 1949. We are quite proud of our achievements. Our members are proud of them. And all who focus their eyes on the whirling world of product promotion and high-priced advertising to see how honey benefits from our work, are proud of them.

So the coming of 1950 for us is like putting a new player in the game; it's a shot in the arm—a chance to do more—a challenge to do even better than in 1949.

We accept that challenge. With the support of the beekeepers who have already shown their interest in our work and of those beekeepers who are certain to add their support as the year goes on, the American Honey Institute will continue on its upward path of honey promotion.

Probably the most interesting part of being so close to the work of the American Honey Institute is to see how honey promotion expands year after year under the capable leadership of Mrs. Harriett Grace, director of the Institute. To make one contact with another food industry is good; many executives would smile contentedly and let it go at that. But one contact made by the American Honey Institute is like dropping a stone in a pool of water; the results spread out into ever-expanding, ever-widening circles of influence.

For instance, 1948 found the American Honey Institute sending out recipe releases to newspapers, magazines, and radio stations. 1949, however, also saw glossy pictures and mats being offered to these papers to illustrate these honey releases. So many food editors who received our pictures and recipes asked for more of the same that this program is to be enlarged for 1950.

One release that was sent out with the offer of a glossy picture brought in over 90 requests for the recipe-picture combination. That is, over 90 papers, in 90 different cities, carried this particular honey recipe with its accompanying picture! This is typical of the kind of acceptance the Institute releases get every month.

It is a certainty that such a successful plank in our program will be continued in 1950, yes, and also enlarged. As more and more food editors gain confidence in the reliability of our recipes, in the Institute's promise of keeping the pictures exclusive to them, more and more honey publicity will peer out of the food pages of the nation's newspapers at the homemaker.

It will be interesting for us, and for you the beekeeper, to watch how this stone thrown into the pool of publicity will bring ever-widening circles of promotion to honey in 1950.

Another stone tossed into the promotional river in 1949 will be carried along with the current of approval into 1950. This is our program of advertising. Started in 1948, expanded in 1949, this program of professional advertising can look forward to another great lift in 1950!

We found that such advertising brings results—good ones. Rather than let such honey promotion slip through our fingers, we plan in 1950 to follow up on the advertisements to make sure honey gets in on the final cutting of the promotional pie.

Television has jumped out of the future and into the present. And the Institute knows it. Two television broadcasts in 1949 will lead to many more in 1950.

This December, honey was televised for 22 minutes. Mrs. Grace, the guest on a television homemaker's hour, watched as two home economists took the New Favorite Honey Recipe book, turned to page 41, and made for the first time the Graham Cracker Upside Down Cake for the television viewers. The cake turned out perfectly, a tribute to the good recipes of the American Honey Institute.

Mrs. Grace offered the Milk and Honey, Lemons and Honey, and fruit cake leaflets to the watching homemakers. At the time this is being written it is too early to know exactly how many homemakers will send for the booklets. If we can judge by the last television broadcast we known the response will be very great.

How much would this television broadcast cost the beekeeper? $1100 for the 22 minutes! Honey gets this publicity **free** through the American Honey Institute. In 1950 it shall get even more.

If we could find an effective way to score the Institute's total gain in honey promotion in 1949, we could put up a score board, mark it in bright yellow, and show the world what we can accomplish in one year. No one yet has devised a fair means of scoring, however; so the astonishing results the Institute gets with the funds it has at its disposal must remain in comparative obscurity.

But these results are clear enough to those working for the Institute to provide incentive for the year to come. For us, to work at the Institute is like sewing a dress and watching it grow step by step into a finished product. Or it is like raising a child and watching the sound care, good food, and fine family life mold the child into a mature adult. Or it is like tinkering with an automobile and finding to your delight that your mechanics have made the machine run.

To work for the Institute is like working for 800,000 bosses, each one appreciative of what you do. For each of the 800,000 honey producers in the United States are the nucleus of the American Honey Institute, without which the Institute could not function. The immense success of the Institute in the last ten years then, must in part be attributed to the excellent support given the Institute by these beekeepers.

Is it any wonder that the American Honey Institute is looking ahead to 1950? Each new year brings promise of better business for the Institute. 1950 is no exception.

BREAD AND HONEY! WHAT COULD BE BETTER!

Dovetailing Machine

FOR MAKING BEE HIVES AND SUPERS. NOW A SIZE FOR EVERY BEEKEEPER'S SHOP.

DETAILS ON REQUEST.

Carl E. Johnson Co.

1867 GREGORY AVENUE
LINCOLN PARK 25, MICHIGAN

HIGH QUALITY
Italian Queens and Package Bees
FOR 1950
Carlus T. Harper
NEW BROCKTON, ALABAMA

A Good Rule To Go By

Buy your Italian Bees and Queens from the old reliable shippers

Alabama Apiaries
URIAH, ALABAMA

It's New! It's Good! It Helps Sell Honey!

A new honey server that is ideal for every table. Pack honey in this server or sell it along with a larger container. A sure selling aid.

HOLDS 9 OZ. OF HONEY
Red, Green or Yellow Plastic Top

EACH 20 CENTS, POSTAGE WEIGHT 1 LB.
Please Add Postage.

A CASE OF 24, Assorted Colors $3.60
By the case these can only be shipped via freight or express

ALL PRICES F. O. B. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO

224 WEST HURON ST. CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

BETTER BRED QUEENS — THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

"1950". Let's make it a good year—by giving it our best, by using the best. Our stock has proved its merits for the past 22 years. It is as good as money can buy. Our prices are in line with all responsible shippers.

Let us quote you.

CALVERT APIARIES Calvert, Alabama

BESSONET'S ITALIANS

If you do not already know what a personal touch can do to production and shipping, try the stock with the BESSONET touch. You will find a difference in QUALITY and SERVICE.

WRITE FOR OUR CIRCULAR AND PRICES TODAY

BESSONET BEE COMPANY **Donaldsonville, La.**

Italian Bees and Queens

Customers, new or old I take this method of soliciting your future orders and will greatly appreciate a continuance of your business. There is no deposit required to book an order with me. Full weight, a health certificate and live arrival guaranteed. Queens clipped at no extra cost.

Prices for 1950 package bees with queens also extra queens.

	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	Extra Queens
1 to 24	$2.50	$3.45	$4.30	$ .75
25 to 99	2.40	3.35	4.15	.70
100 up	2.35	3.15	4.00	.65

FARRIS HOMAN **Shannon, Miss.**

CAUCASIANS UNLIMITED

Unlimited in Quality **Unlimited in Quantity**

Probably the largest producer of quality Caucasians exclusively, offering the best in Queens at

$1.00 each, or $90.00 per hundred.

Some package bees will be available.

DELIVERY STARTS IN MARCH.

THOS. S. DAVIS, Rt. 7, Box 3914, Sacramento, Calif.

GOOD NEWS

For bee buyers—bad for shippers. We are going to slap the price down on the start and keep them down. If you are in the market for 100 or more packages or queens, make offer.

GULF COAST BEE CO., Schriever, Louisiana

THE HEART OF COMB HONEY IS FOUNDATION

The biting quality of the honey, that delicate center taste is foundation. It must become a part of the honey, so tender, a touch of the tongue will crumble it; yet be so strong, that bees work it out quickly and easily. Dadant's Surplus Foundation, fragrant and pure, thin and sweet, blends naturally with your finest comb honey, that your market grades are better and sales are quicker.

DADANT & SONS, Inc.
Hamilton, Illinois

If you buy or sell advertise in ABJ

Bees in a Trunk

Dene Eaves, Walton, Kansas, found these bees in an old trunk. Her husband was asked to remove the bees which had lived in the trunk for two years. After a little trouble locating the very black queen, about nine pounds of bees were removed to their new home in a brand new hive.

Godfrey's Got a New Honey

National Biscuit Company has a quarter-page advertising in newspapers showing Arthur Godfrey lamping a package of honey graham crackers, in which they say, "Pure, real honey is the secret behind this new, full-of-sweetness flavor. Honey grahams are crisp and tender, the way thousands of women tell us they like them."

These graham crackers are sparked by Arthur Godfrey over CBS, Monday through Friday, 9:45 A. M.

Apicultural Research Bulletins

The following research bulletins are available upon request addressed to Dr. O. W. Park, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

R-108. Time Factors in Relation to the Acquisition of Food by the Honeybee, by O. W. Park. 1929.

R-151. Studies on the Changes in Nectar Concentration Produced by the Honeybee Between the Flower and the Hive, by O. W. Park. 1932.

R-218. The Influence of Size of Brood Cell Upon the Size and Variability of the Honeybee, by Roy A. Grout. 1937.

1950

BEES — ITALIANS — CAUCASIANS — QUEENS

Buy where you get the most for your money

We Offer You:

Good Stock, Good Service, and a Good Reputation as one of the leading shippers for over thirty-five years. You'll find our Strain of Bees in almost every locality in the United States and Canada. Ask someone who has them.

PRICES TO MAY 20TH

(Subject to change without notice)

	Queens	2-lb. and Queen	3-lb. and Queen	4-lb. and Queen	5-lb. and Queen
1- 24	$1.10	$3.50	$4.50	$5.50	$6.50
25- 99	1.00	3.25	4.20	5.15	6.10
100-499	.95	3.00	3.90	4.80	5.70

(For larger quantities write for prices)

For queenless package, deduct price of queen. Queens clipped or airmailed at no extra cost.

Tested $1.00 each EXTRA. Packages F. O. B. Shipping Point.

The Stover Apiaries : Mayhew, Miss.

BEEKEEPERS ARE RAVING ABOUT

Allen Latham's Bee Book

A FLOOD of orders followed our announcement in the December issue that Allen Latham had written a book, and they're still coming in, STRONG! Of course, Latham has been writing articles for the bee journals for 50 years, BUT NEVER A BOOK. NOW IT'S HERE—200 pages crammed with bee lore from A to Z! For example, how to reduce swarming in comb honey colonies (think what that could mean to you!); producing honey without an extractor; Latham's 30-year secret for making creamed honey; how Latham kept swarming to within 5%; why he chose the Doolittle method of queen rearing, then improved it; and any number of unusual facts about bees; humor, too! And all wrapped up in a handsome cloth binding, with beautiful jacket illustration printed in dark brown on goldenrod yellow enamel.

BUT HURRY! The first printing is rapidly being exhausted. Don't risk delay or disappointment. Rush your order today. We'll ship your copy within 24 hours after receiving your order.

Some say swarming is caused by congestion in the brood-nest . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

Some say the old queen leads out the swarm . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

Some say bees build six-sided cells because that shape is the most economical . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

Some say a queen drifting into the wrong hive will be killed . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

Some say bees can foretell the weather . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

Some say drones should be kept to a minimum or eliminated . . .
READ WHAT LATHAM SAYS.

$2.95 Postpaid (in U.S.A.)

$3.95 in Canada

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

HALE PUBLISHING COMPANY — ABJ-1-50
724 N. Central Ave., Hapeville, Georgia

Please send me **Allen Latham's Bee Book**, First Edition, in cloth binding, postpaid. I enclose $2.95. ($3.95 in Canada).

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

YORK'S QUALITY BRED ITALIANS
—BEES AND QUEENS FOR 1950

Will be fully prepared to serve you with highest quality package bees and queens for the coming season. Booking orders now, prices will be in line, and announced at an early date.

YORK BEE COMPANY, Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.
(The Universal Apiaries)

Package Bees—Queens
Italians Caucasians

It usually pays to buy quality products. This is especially true in buying queens and package bees. Also be sure and buy where you will get delivery as booked.

•

Weaver Apiaries
Navasota, Texas

STOLLER *Slip-on* FRAMESPACER

LESS WORK
MORE PROFITS

Now used everywhere as essential equipment. Sixteen styles to fit any standard frame. Write for details, prices.

STOLLER *Honey Farms* LATTY, OHIO

IN HEAT OR COLD · THE GRIMPS WILL HOLD

WEST COAST BEEKEEPERS
Buy Quality
Lewis-Dadant Products
from
F. O. IRICK
609 S. H. St.
Tulare, California

Get Our Quality Queens and Package Bees

LIGHT ITALIAN STOCK

	Queens	2-lb. Bees	3-lb. Bees
1 to 24	$1.00	$3.50	$4.50
25 to 99	.90	3.25	4.25
100 to 150	.85	3.00	4.00

Additional pound $1.00.

Write for prices on large orders. For queenless packages deduct price of queen.
YOU WILL LIKE OUR BEES AND SERVICE

B. A. ANDERSON & CO. **Opp, Alabama**

Italian Package Bees and Queens

F. E. MORRISON
Route 3, Box 3698, Auburn, Calif.

2-lb. bees with queen
$3.00
3-lb. bees with queen
$4.00
Queens, any number $1.00

•

SOUTHLAND APIARIES
MONTGOMERY & SON
Ball, Louisiana, U. S. A.

DON'T MISS OUR 1950 CATALOGUE

We have revolutionary improvements on equipment listed in our 1950 catalogue that will be ready later this month.

WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY.

The Walter T. Kelley Co.
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Limited Number Select Italians
QUEENS
Personally reared and selected by
M. C. WEST
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

Italian Bees and Queens For 1950
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS AND PARTICULARS
B. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Moreauville, Louisiana

WANTED Thousands of Rabbits and other Small Stock, Poultry and Birds. Let
STANDARD RABBIT & PET JOURNAL
Bring you the Monthly News of Rabbit, Cavy, Small Stock, Poultry, Birds and Other Pets.
STANDARD RABBIT AND PET JOURNAL
BOX 251 MILTON, PA.

Don't miss reading the Classified Ads

Renew Your Subscription

Cecil A. Jamieson, New Dominion Apiculturist

Cecil A. Jamieson, formerly research assistant in the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been appointed Dominion Apiculturist for Canada to succeed C. B. Gooderham, who is on retirement leave. Mr. Jamieson was the successful candidate in a promotional competition under the Civil Service Commission.

A 1937 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, where he majored in Apiculture, he continued research work, under Dr. Dyce, at Cornell University, proceeding towards his Doctor's Degree in apiculture, economic entomology and insect physiology.

Mr. Jamieson is a well-known figure at beekeepers' meetings throughout the Dominion and he has an intimate knowledge of the needs of the industry. He is a member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

New York—New Rochelle—Jan. 15

The Westchester County Beekeepers' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday, January 15, 1950, at the Odd Fellows Hall, 20 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Election of officers for the coming year will take place at this meeting, so all members are urged to attend. After the meeting, movies will be shown and refreshments will be served. Visitors are always welcome.

B. F. Miller, Publicity.

HAoney is produced in hives

HAoney is sold in H-A jars

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY Wheeling, West Virginia

ARE YOU LOSING BEESWAX?

We render old combs, cappings, and slumgum for beekeepers. Our steam wax presses get every available ounce of wax out of this material. Send for terms.

DADANT & SONS, Inc. Hamilton, Illinois

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS 1950

	2-lbs. of bees with queen	3-lbs. of bees with queen
1 to 5 packages	$3.40	$4.30

Write for prices on larger quantities. No order too large and none too small.

GIRARDEAU APIARIES Tifton, Georgia

Renew Your Subscription Now To A-B-J

To our Many Friends

and Customers

we extend our heartfelt

thanks for the

past year's patronage

and

Our Best Wishes

for

A Very Happy New Year

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AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Bee Supplies

Boyd, Wisconsin

Three-Band Italian Package

BEES AND QUEENS

and Pure Italian Three-way D. R. Queens

Full weight, prompt shipment. Young bees. State health certificate with each shipment. Live arrival guaranteed.

Replacement or refund made promptly upon receipt of bad order from your express agent.

1950 PRICES

WITH YOUNG LAYING QUEENS

	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	5-lb.
Lots of 1 to 29	$3.25	$4.00	$4.75	$5.50
30 or more, each	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25

Tested queens $2.00 each.

Untested queens $1.00 each.

For introduced queen add $1.00 per package. If queenless bees are wanted deduct $1.00 from the package price.

•

JACKSON APIARIES

Funston, Georgia, U. S. A.

Congress President, the Chevalier van Rappard and J. I. Hambleton

Dr. H. Malcolm Fraser (Mount View, Middlesex, England) sends this picture of the president of the international Congress (right), the Chevalier van Rappard and our own J. I. Hambleton. The wife of the Chevalier is a baroness and a friend of Queen Juliana. The Chevalier was appointed Burgomaster of Rotterdam probably to carry out the restoration of that city.

Death of Andre Dupuis

We regret to announce the death of Andre Dupuis of the Dupius Apiaries in Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, which occurred late in November. Mr. Dupuis was 59 and had been shipping queens for 27 years. His operations are to be continued by his son Andre Dupuis, Jr., who has been working with his father for the past several years. The business address of the operations will be Carencro instead of as formerly at Breaux Bridge.

Allen Latham's Bee Book

The latest in a long list of new books on bees is one of a different kind. It is "Allen Latham's Bee Book" published by Hale Publishing Company of Hapeville, Georgia. The price is $2.95.

This book is just what its title indicates, an expression of the personality of its author. It tells the story of 65 years of his life with bees and outlines the methods of operation which he follows in the production of honey. Latham has been a careful observer of bee behavior for a long period of years and during that time he has taken note of many things which are commonly overlooked. His interpretation of the activity which he observes does not always agree with others but his opinions are worthy of careful consideration.

Allen Latham has been prominent in the field of beekeeping for many years and he has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of most of the leaders of the craft over the past half century. He is well known to the readers of bee magazines and all students of beekeeping will want to read his book, no matter what other bee books they may own.

Briggs Display at Cuyahoga Fair

Here is a picture of an unusual educational display by Harry A. Briggs, of North Royalton, O., at the Cuyahoga County Fair, Berea. It received first prize. It is a complete model farmer-beekeeper layout, the details of which are obvious in the picture.

Short Course–Winnipeg

The twenty-eighth annual Short Course in Beekeeping will be held at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, January 23rd to February 3rd, 1950. The lecturers include Professor A. V. Mitchener, E. C. Martin, Ed Braun and A. J. Thorsteinson. Tuition fee is $5.00.

E. C. Martin, Provincial Apiarist.

Nebraska–Pollination Plans

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Honey Producers Association, held at Lincoln on November 14 and 15, forward steps were taken in providing pollination services for seed growers. The Pollination Committee, in session on November 14, established a standard rate for pollination service which will be published and sent to all members with the hope that it will be adopted and put into practice by Nebraska beekeepers. The shortage of all legume seeds and the resulting high price is creating a large demand for pollination service in Nebraska. This committee will maintain a clearing house where all beekeepers who will have bees available for pollination can register and where all farmers who need it will also register. An ad in the State Agriculture magazine will tell farmers of this service.

Speakers at the regular session were Howard Scott of Alabama, John Holzberlein, Jr., of Colorado, Glenn O. Jones, Iowa, Mr. Neilsen of Cozad, and E. H. Adee of Sutherland, Nebraska. Discussion ranged from the broad aspects of the honey bee and its service to agriculture to the value of feeding dark or poor grades of honey back to the bees rather than buying sugar.

Credit is due to W. O. Harris of Cozad, E. A. Wolfe of North Platte, and J. H. Lutes of Stapleton for a fine meeting.

Ralph W. Barnes.

Puett's

Quality Italian Bees and Queens

"Puett's Packages Produce"

Write for Our 1950 Price List

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The Puett Company

HAHIRA, GEORGIA

LET IT BE

"JENSEN'S BEES & QUEENS"

IN 1950

Test Projects carried on by A.B.B.A. during 1949 in Mississippi and Tennessee, have demonstrated there is much need of "BETTER BEES." Enlarged program of Testing and Breeding is authorized for 1950, with more A.B.B.A. members co-operating.

You buy many articles by "Trade Mark." Why not Bees and Queens? Do years of honest effort and experience by men who have devoted their lives to bee-keeping problems mean anything to you when you place an order?

PRICES FOR 1950
"MAGNOLIA STATE" STRAIN ITALIANS.

	Queens	2-lb. Pkgs.	3-lb. Pkgs.
1- 24	$1.20	$4.00	$5.00
25- 99	1.10	3.75	4.75
100-999	1.00	3.50	4.50
1000-up	.95	3.25	4.25

For Disease Resistant, Italian Three-way "Hybrid" Queens: Add 25c to each listed above.

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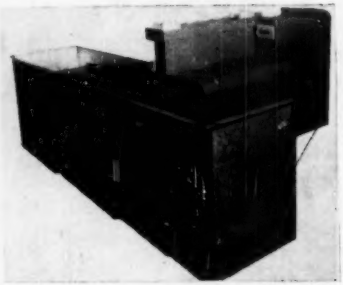
JENSEN'S APIARIES

Macon, Mississippi

"Among the leaders to produce BETTER BEES"

THE NEW BOGENSCHUTZ BROS.

MODEL 11 UNCAPPER



is fast, safe, efficient. You merely place the frames (standard, shallows or jumbos) in the top and reach for the next one, the machine does the work. Adjustable for depth of cut in an instant.

9-frames per minute, easily keeps four 45-frame extractors busy.

•

Does a clean even job of uncapping.

•

Bogenschutz Bros. Model 11 Honey Uncapping Machine

Write for FREE information.

BOGENSCHUTZ BROS., Box 21, Clayton, N. Y.

Machine on exhibition at American Beekeepers Federation National Convention at Biloxi, Mississippi, January 15, 1950.

Caucasian Apiaries

Castleberry, Alabama

•

Breeders of the best in

CAUCASIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Lady-Like Caucasians

Queens $1.20
2-pound package 4.00
3-pound packages 5.00

Write for quantity prices

PLANT'S

Productive, Vigorous Italians—Gentle and Easy to Handle

WE GUARANTEE—
Queens are young, laying and first quality
Full weight, young worker bees.
Prompt shipment.
New, light weight cages.
Never any disease in any of our queen or package yards.
Health certificate with all shipments.
Safe arrival and satisfaction.

Write for prices
38 YEARS EXPERIENCE

W. E. PLANT

Route No. 2,
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Get Started on comb honey production this year

with queens of "ROSEVIEW" breeding. Write for names of southern shippers who can supply package bees of our gentle, non swarming strain of Mountain Caucasians, bred for comb honey production.

ROSEVIEW GARDENS & APIARIES, Hawkestone, Ont.

Leather Colored Italian Bees and Queens

O. K. ANDERSON & SON

Box 193 Coffee Springs, Alabama

A trial will convince you—A-B-J ads produce results

Bees In the Tree

Joseph Skorepa, Lemont, Illinois, found this tree inhabited by bees, the opening about twenty feet from the ground. Using a bee escape he attached it at the opening so the bees were forced to leave the tree through the escape and, being unable to return to their home in the tree, they entered the hive on the platform. The bees, as they accumulated in the hive were fed syrup. On August 6th the combs were pretty well built out from the original foundation but the queen was still in the tree. On August 11, late at night, we carried the hive from the platform to its original location. On August 12, I put the queen with a full comb of brood into the hive and now my friend has two strong colonies of bees.

Rev. John Ferlin, Illinois.

Wanted------!

Professor R. C. Richards, Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, 201 Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh 13, wishes to hear from **blind beekeepers,** or from those who know them. He is trying to find occupations for his blind and partially sighted boys. Professor Richards has kept bees himself.

Root

LOCKED CORNER FRAMES

Locked on all four corners. They are rigid, easy to assemble and long lasting. They are the finest. Now is the time to fill up all of your equipment and to replace all your poor frames. Use these fine frames for economy, best satisfaction and efficient production.

• • •

The A. I. Root Company
OF IOWA
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

BE SURE
You Buy the Best
Book your package orders NOW!
BLUE RIBBON ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS
FOSTER APIARIES
COLUSA, CALIFORNIA

YELLOW
Italian Bees and Queens
Now booking orders for Package Bees and Queens for 1950 delivery.
Oscar Arnouville
BOX 35 HAMBURG, LOUISIANA

SUNKIST ITALIANS
Live delivery—Health Certificate
MARCH ORDERS A SPECIALTY
NEW PRICES

2-lb. package	$3.00
3-lb. package	3.75
Queens	.90

•

Sunkist Bee Company
CONVENT, LOUISIANA

Renew Your Subscription

PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS FOR 1950 — "ITALIANS"
Prices will be in line.
Quality does not cost — It pays.
THE WILBANKS APIARIES, Claxton, Georgia

SPEARS'
Quality Bred Italian Queens
Bred for color, honey production and quietness.
PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS
SPEARS' APIARIES
HAMBURG, LOUISIANA

it's fun to earn
RAISING HAMSTERS
Cash in on the growing demand for SYRIAN GOLDEN HAMSTERS recently introduced into the U. S. Ideal pets . . . big laboratory demand. Hardy, clean, odorless. Easily and profitably raised anywhere.
AKOPIAN HAMSTERY
the largest in the West
7358-J Varna • Van Nuys, Calif.

write for FREE illustrated booklet

Ship Your
HONEY & BEESWAX
to us. Top prices paid, prompt remittance. Also welcome your old comb shipments to be rendered into wax at very nominal charge.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO.
229 Walnut Street
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

THRIFTY BEES
COMBLESS PACKAGES AND QUEENS
THREE-BANDED ITALIANS ONLY
Write for prices. REMEMBER—Thrifty Bees are guaranteed to please.
W. J. FOREHAND & SONS
FORT DEPOSIT, ALABAMA
Breeders since 1892

Honey Bees
EUGENE WALKER
LIVE OAK, CALIFORNIA

Caucasians — Carniolans

Gentlest of all races of bees, prolific, fine workers. Queens from here—South Florida—March 1st on. Also a limited number of 2-lb. and 3-lb. packages. Glad to have your inquiries about EARLY queens and packages.
Albert G. Hann, La Belle, Fla.

KOEHNEN'S
Package Bees and Queens
For Quality and Service
KOEHNEN'S APIARIES
GLENN, CALIFORNIA

CAUCASIAN
Package Bees and Queens
D. T. WINSLETT
1015 Sonoma Ave.,
No. Sacramento, California

Italian Queens and Package Bees
We are now booking orders for 1950. Write for prices.
Baker Apiaries
C. W. Baker
SUMTERVILLE, ALABAMA

CAUCASIAN — ITALIAN
BRED FROM QUEENS TESTED ON THE JOB. Prime factors: Productivity, good wintering, energetic. Fast, dependable service. Untested queens, $1.50. 2-lb. pkg. with queen $4.10. 3-lb. pkg. with queen $5.10. Quantity Discounts.
The Coffey Apiaries
WHITSETT, TEXAS

HOWARD WEAVER'S
Caucasian Queens and Package Bees

	Queens	2-lb.	3-lbs.
1 to 24	$1.20	$3.75	$4.75
25 to 49	1.10	3.50	4.50
50 and up	1.00	3.25	4.25

For 18 years a partner in Weaver Apiaries
Howard Weaver
NAVASOTA TEXAS

CAUCASIAN
Package Bees and Queens
FOR 1950
Lohman Bee Co.
Rt. No. 2, Box 644
LOOMIS, CALIFORNIA

If you buy or sell advertise in ABJ

Classified Advertisements

BEES AND QUEENS

MUST SELL fifteen hundred Caucasian queens and packages. Write Millers Apiaries, Rocky Ford, Colorado, in January, February and March. Shipping from Millers Caucasian Apiaries, Three Rivers, Texas.

SATISFACTION ASSURED with Atherton's dark Italian queens at $1.00 each. Write for prices on established colonies. Atherton Apiaries, Kenedy, Texas.

REAL PETS—Brown's non-stinging, non-swarming bees. Honest producers. Season's price, $2.00 a queen. Brown's Apiary, Rt. 1, Kissimmee, Fla.

YES, all comparisons prove that Green's profit producing queens are the best. 1. They will produce more honey. 2. They are more gentle, easier to handle. 3. They are better pollinators because they have more hair on them than the average bees and can carry more pollen. 4. Not inclined to swarm. 5. I have produced pounds of royal jelly for experimental purposes and I know how to get the cells fed. 6. These queens are reared in one of the most favorable locations in the South. We specialize in small orders. Start shipping about March first. Young laying queens, 90c each. A few 2-lb. packages, $3.00 each. All orders f.o.b. D. P. Green, Rt. 2, Deland, Fla.

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES & QUEENS. Booking orders for 1950. Prompt delivery. Martz Apiaries, Rt. 2, Box 826, Vacaville, California.

ITALIAN QUEENS and PACKAGE BEES at money saving prices. Shipments start March first. Walter D. Leverette, Box 364, Ft. Pierce, Florida.

PACKAGE BEE and QUEEN BUSINESS for sale in South Georgia. 400 colonies, 500 queen nucs. State health certificate. Cash. R. B. Herier, 1574 Fulton Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

THE PARTNERSHIP of Brose & Stevens was dissolved July, 1949. The package bee business is being continued by John M. Brose as the Brose Apiaries, P. O. Box 36, Felton, California.

YANCEY HUSTLERS—Reliable package bees and queens. Priced right. Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas.

PACKAGE BEES headed by Mountain Gray Caucasians or leather Italian Queens 2 lbs. with queen, 1-24, $3.60; 24-99, $3.45; 100 up, $3.25. 3 lbs. with queen, 1-24, $4.50; 24-99, $4.25; 100 up, $4.10. Queens, 1-24, $1.10; 24-99, $1.00; 100 up, 95c. March 20 delivery. Twin Bee Co-op., 3616 Caucasian Circle, Tampa 9, Florida.

BREWER LINE BRED Caucasian queens—1-24, $1.10; 24-99, $1.00; 100 up, 95c. Member ABBA. Brewer Brothers Apiaries, 3616 Caucasian Circle, Tampa, Florida.

THREE BANDED ITALIAN bees and queens for 1950. Write for prices. Alamance Bee Company, Graham, North Carolina.

THREE-BANDED ITALIAN BEES and Queens for 1950. Queens, $1.10 each. Packages with queens, 2-lb., $3.50; 3-lb., $4.50. Write for quantity discount and descriptive circular. Cottage Hill Apiaries, Rt. 2, Mobile, Alabama.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—300 sets of good combs. Supers are all 10-frame dovetailed. Nine combs to set at $2.50 set. Ray E. Lusher, Box 158, Independence, California.

FOR LEASE—500 10-frame over-wintered colonies. Good clover locations. O. L. Taylor, Harlan, Iowa.

200 HIVES of bees in good condition. All or part. Reasonable price. P. E. Powers, 112 N. Minnesota Ave., Glendora, Calif.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rate of Classified advertising—13 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

BEST OFFER takes 2500 new Hoffman style frames, deep, with solid bottom bars. Ed Keeney, Florence, Arizona.

275 COLONIES bees, extracting equipment, apartment, Ohio locations. Strickler's, Route, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—Package queen and honey outfit for quick sale. Plant for manufacture of bee supplies, main house, trucks. 1500 colonies, 3000 queen nuclei, shipping cages and supplies for spring shipping and management. This outfit in operation and on schedule located in Central Louisiana. Customer list, orders and extra equipment all go. Box 5, care American Bee Journal.

ONE McELROY twin knife power uncapping machine, without motor. Good condition. Price $100.00. One Root Power uncapper, $20.00. Johnson's Bee Farms, Callaway, Minn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—One thousand or more colonies with locations and equipment, Northern Minnesota. Lionel Hopkins, Maringouin, La.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Seven to eight hundred colonies bees in ten-frame equipment located in Iowa. Sufficient full depth bodies with combs to equip all four high. Want to contract for delivery April 15th to May 1st after southern build-up completed. Will lease for 50% of crop or sell on good terms to reliable party. Box S. H., care American Bee Journal.

500 OR MORE COLONIES fully equipped. One dollar each, balance less than rent. Good equipment. Good producing locations. L. D. Taylor, Harlan, Iowa.

IN FLORIDA 600 1½-story colonies, $10.00 each. Cypress hives, combs in good condition, all young queens. With six frames of brood or more, and ready for production. No disease or junk. Extra equipment below cost. Box 160, care American Bee Journal.

BEES FOR SALE in ten-frame standard hives, one or two story, and any number. Good condition, part have young queens. $5.00 (five) per hive and up, according to size and number. T. L. Nicolaysen, Salida, California.

HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—Several tons of fermented or low grade honey for commercial use. State price and mail sample. King Honey Co., 326 Bales Ave., Kansas City 1, Mo.

HONEY WANTED—Amber or dark. Send sample and price.
Neal's Apiary, Carbondale, Illinois.

WANTED—Honey in any quantity. Please send samples, quote price. Cole's Honey Co., 231 Pacific Ave., Piedmont, California.

HONEY—White clover extracted. We need one car. Lose Brothers, 206 E. Jefferson St., Louisville, Kentucky.

WANTED—Comb honey and extracted honey, large or small amounts. Send price list and samples. H. A. Raley, Box 2263, Daytona Beach, Florida.

HONEY AND WAX WANTED. Mail sample. Advise quantity. Bryant & Sawyer, 2425 Hunter St., Los Angeles, Calif.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—All grades comb and extracted honey, large or small amounts. Quote price in first letter. Mail sample. King Honey Co., 326 Bales St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Honey and wax—any quantity. Send samples and prices. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Road, Toledo 7, Ohio.

HONEY FOR SALE

850 CANS white, 90 cans extra light amber, finest quality honey. C. C. Meyer, Rt. 3, Appleton, Wisconsin.

RASPBERRY BLOSSOM HONEY—Fine quality and flavor. 60-lb. can, $9.00; 5-lb. pail, $1.20. You pay shipping charges. Frank Reith, Boyd, Wisconsin.

OCH AYE, Pure Scotch Heather Honey, 5-lbs. post free, $3.50. Badgerdell Apiaries, Kings Langley, England.

CLOVER HONEY in new 60-lb. cans, 12c. Order from ad. Ohmert Bee Farms, Dubuque, Iowa.

NEW CROP CLOVER HONEY, white, extra good flavor, 15c per lb. in 60's. Lose Brothers, 206 E. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

FLORIDA WHITE TUPELO, the world's finest honey—pure orange blossom honey—white clover, and buckwheat honey shipped in barrels, 60-pound tins, gallon cans, or in glass by the case. Pure maple syrup. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Road, Toledo Ohio.

NEW CROP OF HONEY shipped daily from producer in Florida. Pure orange blossom, 5-lb. pail $2.25. Pure Florida cut comb honey. 5-lb. pail $2.75. No. C.O.D. orders; all shipments prepaid. E. R. Raley, Box 1610, Daytona Beach, Florida.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man for coming season. Experience preferred but what you don't know I can teach you. O. L. Taylor, Harlan, Iowa.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BEEMEN for extracted honey production. Must be competent, able to handle trucks and extensive outyard work. Give reference and wages expected in first letter. Work to start April first. Johnson's Bee Farms, Callaway, Minn.

RELIABLE, sober, experienced man needed in package and queen production. Howard Weaver, Navasota, Texas.

EXPERIENCED BEEKEEPER wants employment with California queen, package and honey producer. Edward Durley, 1659 23rd Ave., San Francisco, California.

WANTED

WANTED—We need extra copies of August 1949 American Bee Journal in good condition. Will advance your subscription date two months for all copies that issue mailed to us during January. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

TO SUPPLY our Italian trade, will buy your bees by the pound. We cage them. Radius within 75 miles. Millers Caucasian Apiaries, Three Rivers, Texas.

WANTED — Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED
Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.
C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

WANTED (Continued)

TEXAS BEES WANTED—Describe equipment. State price. Box EST, care American Bee Journal.

SUPPLIES

SOY FLOUR gives your bees vigor and early build up. 100 lbs. Soy, $6.00; 25 lbs. Yeast, $5.00. Smaller lots available. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS for Bee Supplies. Make our facilities your "Trading Post." Complete stocks. See our Bulletin Board for Budget Bargains. The Diamond Match Company, 1300 Produce Street, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

PURE POLLEN—Collected from disease free colonies. Stimulate early spring brood rearing. One pound plus soybean flour and syrup makes 12 pounds of mixture. Pound $1.30; 2 pounds $2.30; 4½ pounds $4.90; 9 pounds $9.30. Feeding instructions enclosed. University of Arkansas, Fruit and Truck Branch Experiment Station, Hope, Arkansas.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries. Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

YOUR WAX WORKED into quality medium brood foundation for 23c pound; 100 pounds $19.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

CLEAN UP AFB with sulfa. 25 tablets 50c; 50, $1.00; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $6.00. Free Circular, quick shipment. WALTER T. KELLEY CO., PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

BEE SUPPLIES – Lewis Woodenware — Dadant's Foundation. Send for catalog. Simeon Beiler, Intercourse, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—25,000 mill run Lewis sections 3⅜x5x1⅜ scalloped 4 sides ½ inch at $14.00 per thousand, f.o.b. Hamilton, Ill. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

OUR FREE BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE. Lists double boilers, special motors, blowers, etc., not listed by others. We manufacture bee hives, wired and plain foundation, tanks and extractors, etc. Quick delivery from stock. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Twenty-nine years' experience. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, N. Y.

SEEDS AND TREES

FOR BETTER BEE PASTURE we have available seeds of wide variety, desirable good honey plants. This includes forage crops, some proven and some promising new varieties; unusual flowers and herbs for your gardens; plants for naturalizing on unused land, woodland borders, bogs, etc. Send for new 20 page illustrated catalogue, "Seeds of Honey Plants." Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

BUTTONBUSH. (Cepthalanthus occidentalis). Read page 523, November American Bee Journal. Four 12-18 inch postpaid. $1.20; 50 for $7.00. Free illustrated nectar and pollen folder. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minnesota.

HONEY LABELS
Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.
C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

PLAN FOR BETTER BEE PASTURE. Select and promote forage crops suited to your locality. Special packet seed collection for trials. One packet each of 10 NECTAR LEGUMES, 4 varieties Sweet Clover, 6 other legume forage plants for $1.00 postpaid. BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL seed crop short. Write us now for certified seed hardy "Empire Lotus" strain Broadleaf variety. LADINO CLOVER, CERTIFIED seed $2.30 per pound postpaid. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

DAIRY GOAT

CASH from your spare time. Raise dairy goats! Magazine tells how. Send for FREE copy. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia 2A, Missouri.

1950 Quality
3-Banded Italians
Bred in the heart of Louisiana
2-lb. pkgs., 1 to 9, $3.50; 10 or more $3.25
3-lb. pkgs., 1 to 9, 4.25; 10 or more 4.10
4-lb. pkgs., 1 to 9, 5.00; 10 or more 4.85
Quality queens, 1 to 9, 95c each; 10 to 24, 90c each; 100, 80c each.
Central Louisiana Apiaries
MARKSVILLE, LOUISIANA

BEES—PACKAGE BEES

Our business is to serve you packages of young bees and queens that are full weight on arrival.

Consider gentleness, production, good wintering and conservation of stores, then give us your order.

We can and will fill it with bees as described.

PRICES WILL BE IN LINE WITH OTHERS. LOOK FOR QUOTATIONS NEXT MONTH.

Write for prices now stating number of packages wanted.

•

"THEY SATISFY"

•

ROSSMAN & LONG
J. G. ROSSMAN, Moultrie, Ga.—E. W. LONG, St. Paris, O.
P. O. BOX 133
Moultrie, Georgia

The
MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Inc.
Marshfield, Wisconsin

PREDICT

It will be a happy and prosperous New Year for all the beekeepers who order their supplies from The Marshfield Mfg. Co. Also it will pay you to wait for our 1950 price list and compare prices.

•

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Inc.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN
Manufacturers and Dealers in Beekeepers' Supplies

Do You Know

That Woodman manufactures NINE different sizes and styles of Honey Extractors — Vane lifter type Honey Pumps—Automatic Pump Control Tanks—Brand Capping Melters and Power Uncappers. Many thousands of Bee Smokers, Bee Veils, Bee Gloves, numerous tools and other equipment. Send for printed matter, over 350 listings.

A. G. WOODMAN CO.
Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A.

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS Starting March 15th

NOTICE—By the time you read this advertisement our PRICE LIST will be ready. It will be well to get our prices before placing your order.

OUTSTANDING STOCKS: (1) Our REGULAR ITALIANS and (2) A NEW BEE, a cross of THREE OUTSTANDING ITALIAN LINES, Northern Bred and Tested D. R. Stock.

Light containers save Express charges—Full weight packages.
Live delivery guaranteed.

GARON BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, Louisiana

HONEY LABELS

Our honey labels will tell your honey story, by word and picture to encourage sales. Our sample label catalog is yours for the asking. Each label in complete color and each one separate (an actual label) to put on your container to see how it looks.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Hamilton, Illinois

KNIGHT'S

Three Banded Leather Colored Italian Bees & Queens

I guarantee full weight packages, young laying queens, safe arrival, prompt service and your satisfaction.
No charge for clipping.

JOHN T. KNIGHT Hayneville, Alabama

Package Bees and Queens : Bright 3-Banded Italians

NONE BETTER
We guarantee Safe Arrival.
Packages F. O. B.
Queens Prepaid.

	Package Bees with Queens		
	Queens	2-lbs.	3-lbs.
1 to 24	$1.20	$4.00	$5.00
25 to 99	1.10	3.75	4.75
100 up	1.00	3.50	4.50

Each additional pound of bees $1.00

TAYLOR APIARIES Box 249, Luverne, Alabama

Happy New Year to You
from
A. H. Rusch & Son Co.
MANUFACTURERS—JOBBERS
REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

First Quality—Leather Colored
Italian Package Bees and Queens
John S. Shackelford
RIO OSO, CALIF.

BEES — QUEENS

Regular Italians and Three-Way Hybrids
The Honey Producing Kinds
WICHT APIARIES
406 MILLER ST., HATTIESBURG, MISS.

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

FEATURE ARTICLES—NEWS ITEMS
MONTHLY TALKS TO BEEKEEPERS
Subscription Rate
1 year, $2.00; 2 years, $3.00; 3 years, $4.00
in United States and Canada.
THE A. I. ROOT CO.
MEDINA, OHIO

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Place your order with the business that quality built

Write us about your package and queen needs

•

MITCHELL'S APIARIES
BOX 391 BUNKIE, LA.

WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER

Subscription $1.50 per year, $2.25 two years, $3.00 three years. In combination with American Bee Journal $2.50 per year.

Timely topics on western Canadian beekeeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER, 211 Affleck Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Bright Yellow Italian Bees and Queens

Prompt service, young bees, live delivery, satisfaction, and health certificate guaranteed.

ALVIN J. DUCOTE : Hamburg, La

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Book your orders early, to get pick of dates. Health certificate, and live delivery guaranteed.

PACKAGES WITH QUEENS

	2-lb.	3-lb.	Queens
1 to 49	$2.50	$3.45	$ .75
50 to 100	2.40	3.25	.70
100-up	2.35	3.15	.65

Homan Bros.
RT. 2 SHANNON, MISS.

HERE IS A TOOL that does your spacing quickly and accurately. There is positively no preliminary handspacing needed. Whether you have to space one super or a thousand you need only one pair of the new
HAARMANN'S FRAMESPACER

Made in all popular, special or combination of sizes. Ask for information and prices.
HARRY M. HAARMANN,
1967 W. Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois

Package Bees and Queens

Two Pound Package ..... $3.00 with Queen
Three Pound Package ..... 4.00 with Queen
Four Pound Package ..... 5.00 with Queen

ROY APIARIES
HESSMER, LOUISIANA

Renew Your Subscription

Factory-to-You Price List

25% Below Other Manufacturers Selling Through Dealers

PRICES FOR 1950

Catalog No. B101	One complete hive consisting of metal telescoping cover, hive body, bottom board and ten standard brood frames	$ 5.25
Catalog No. B102	Five complete hives as above	23.75
Catalog No. B103	One complete hive as above except with the "ALL-WEATHER" cover (insulated and ventilated)	5.40
Catalog No. B104	Five complete hives with "ALL-WEATHER" covers	25.00
Catalog No. B105	One complete hive body with ten standard brood frames	2.75
Catalog No. B106	Five hive bodies with frames	12.15
Catalog No. B107	Five metal telescoping covers	6.75
Catalog No. B108	Five cypress reversible bottom boards	5.15
Catalog No. B109	Five hive bodies, empty	6.95
Catalog No. B110	Five "ALL-WEATHER" Covers	8.50
Catalog No. B111	50 standard brood frames	5.20
Catalog No. B112	100 standard brood frames	9.95
Catalog No. B113	Five shallow supers with wedge top bar, 5⅜" frames	8.75
Catalog No. B114	50 shallow frames, wedge top bars	4.75
Catalog No. B115	Five shallow extracting supers, empty	4.00
Catalog No. B116	100 shallow frames, special thin or grooved top bars	7.50

All BABCOCK equipment is made from top quality material and is guaranteed to be perfect in every respect. We use only aluminum for hive covers and good rot-proof cypress in all other exposed parts. All frames are supplied with divided bottom bars unless otherwise specified by you. All equipment is completely dovetailed and is interchangeable with all other standard makes. All equipment is ten-frame size unless otherwise specified.

Our terms are cash with order and prices are F. O. B., Columbia, South Carolina. We will ship the cheapest and best way.

We will be happy to have your order. Our new plant just completed will insure you of the best possible service in manufacturing and shipping. For foundation and other items not listed above, please write for our complete price list.

BABCOCK HONEY CO.

Box 5126, Five Point Station,

Columbia, South Carolina

Manufacturers of Beekeeping Equipment. **Producers of Quality Bees and Queens**

Bees and Queens

Italian, Caucasian and Resistant

•

Over 30 years a shipper.

Send for FREE CIRCULARS.

•

Blue Bonnet Apiaries

Rt. 1, Box 23

WESLACO, TEXAS

Electric Uncapping Knife

This knife heats in 15 seconds and operates with a steady heat regulated by an adjustable thermostat in the handle. No control boxes. New design in plastic handle.

110-115 V. AC only.
Cotton Cord $13.50 while they last.
6-ft. rubber cord $15.00.

MACY ELECTRIC KNIFE COMPANY

1239 S. LORENA ST. LOS ANGELES 23, CALIFORNIA

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED!

We specialize in the production and shipment of the finest

Italian Package Bees and Queens

obtainable. Live delivery guaranteed.

3-lb. with queen	$4.60
2-lb. with queen	3.45
Queens any number	1.15

Place your order early, so that we may better meet your requirements.

THE CHEROKEE BEE COMPANY, Cordele, Georgia

• QUEENS—PACKAGE BEES FOR 1949 •

ESTABLISHED 1883

Maximum production is most easily assured with superior bees and queens. That's one way we try to help you make money. Superior bees and queens is our motto at all times. We like to have 50 per cent deposit and balance before shipping date. We believe this is fair to all—as we like to plan and ship the day you want shipment. Price scale:

Queens, any number $1.00—Tested Queens $2.00

2-lb. package and queen	$3.00 any number
3-lb. package and queen	4.00 any number

THE VICTOR APIARIES Uvalde, Texas

THE BEST PACKAGES OBTAINABLE

Rich's Heavy Italian or Caucasian Packages with Queens

	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.
1-25	$3.50	$4.50	$5.25
25 up	3.00	4.00	4.75

•

The Rich Honey Farms

JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers have much in common with their neighbors in the U. S. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. Subscription price, $1.75 per year in U. S. A.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

54 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ontario

AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPING NEWS

The Leading Bee Journal of Southern Hemisphere is the

AUSTRALASIAN BEEKEEPER

Subscription 8 shillings per year, start any time. Enquire for international money order for 8 shillings (Australian) at your Post Office. Write now to The Editor P. O. Box 20, West Maitland, New South Wales, Australia

READY NOW

Fine, young, newly mated Italian Queens. Don't let your colonies drift. Keep the bee population up.

OVERBEY APIARIES

BUNKIE, LOUISIANA

Italian Bees and Queens

For 1950 Spring Delivery

SPECIAL PRICES BELOW ARE GOOD FOR JANUARY ONLY.

2-lbs. with young laying queen $3.75
3-lbs. with young laying queen 3.50
4-lbs. with young laying queen 4.00
Extra queens 90c each, sent air mail.
Health certificate and live delivery guaranteed.

CLOVER BEE FARMS

HESSMER, LOUISIANA

Commercial producers needed everywhere. Big income for full time, or supplement present endeavor in spare time. We teach you. Send 25c for bulletin, prices, hutch plans, etc. Get into this industry now.

RABBIT FEDERATION
200 Hurrell Building, Dept. "BJ"
San Jose, California

THE LEAST EXPENSIVE COMBS YOU CAN GET—

Combs from Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation have little non-profit space—no sagged areas; no distorted cells; few drones. There will be very few combs to discard. Each comb, with reasonable care, will last almost as long as your beehive. So every comb you have becomes a long-term investment. They start to save you money the moment the bees have built them. In the end they are the least expensive combs you can possibly get.

Dadant and Sons, Inc.
Hamilton, Illinois

FRAME-GRIP—SEND NOW!

This light modern tool is for easy handling and removal of frames from the bee hive. Thousands of satisfied customers have proven its worth. $3.00 plus 18c postage fee.

McCORD MFG. CO.

Rt. 2, Box 866, San Jose, California

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS

5-lb glass jars, carton of 6	$ .56
3-lb. glass jars, carton of 12	.65
2-lb. glass jars, carton of 12	.60
1-lb. glass jars, carton of 24	.91
8-oz. glass jars, carton of 24	.83

All glass jars with white caps. Order 6 cartons, 2c per carton less than list price; 16 cartons, 4c less; 25 cartons, 6c less; 100 cartons, 8c less. 5-lb. Continental F. Top pails with handles, carton of 50, $4.50. Write for our list and quantity prices on tin, glass, paper shipping supplies, frames, sections and other items.

ROSCOE F. WIXSON

DUNDEE, NEW YORK

American Rabbit Journal

Shows the Way to Success

Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. 1 year, $1.00; 3 years, $2.00; sample 15c.

American Rabbit Journal

DEPT. S. WARRENTON, MISSOURI

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Get your Packages and Queens when you want them. Reserve your 1950 shipping dates early.

2-lb. packages with queen	$3.00
3-lb. packages with queen	4.00
Queen each	.80

Guaranteed live delivery and satisfaction

BAYOU BEE CO.

RT. 1, BOX 49, MONTEGUT, LA.

1950

Package Bees & Queens

ITALIANS CAUCASIANS

Write for Prices.

Troy H. Nance

3764 Jeffrey Ave., Sacramento, Calif.

—HONEY WANTED—

CARLOADS AND LESS THAN CARLOADS

Send samples and quote best cash price delivered to us. All grades.

HONEY SALES COMPANY

1806-08 No. Washington Ave.,
Minneapolis 11, Minnesota

Italian Bees and Queens

FOR 1950

We plan to offer the best Bees and Queens at the lowest possible price.
Write for details.

A. M. PEACH

BALDWYN, MISSISSIPPI

Have You Tried ASHURST "SUREWAY" CAGES? Read What Mr. D. T. Winslett, Shipper of California Queens, Says—

"During the past season I have used 1000 of your Ashurst 'Sureway' queen shipping and introducing cages, and have found them to be the most satisfactory that I have ever tried. They are very easy to assemble requiring no additional parts other than the inner box and the outer cover, and the time saved in their assembly is very considerable. In addition there is an appreciable savings resulting from the decreased weight when shipping my queen bees, which is another reason that I prefer this cage. Then, too, all of my customers have expressed complete satisfaction with the condition of the queen as received and they find that acceptance of the queens by the worker bees is extremely high. In the future I intend to ship all shipments of 8 or more queens in this cage."

D. T. WINSLETT.

Obtained from SUPERIOR HONEY COMPANY,

Ogden, Utah; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Denver, Colorado; Phoenix, Arizona; Los Angeles, Calif.

GUILTY!

We plead GUILTY to the charge made by many of our customers—that we do not tell enough about the good work being done by our D. R. stock. We promise that you will know more of this stock improved annually by rigid tests and extreme selection for top performances.

Order early to secure your choice of delivery dates—No change in prices for queens or package bees.

IOWA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES 19, IOWA

Dadant's Crimp-Wired Foundation will assure you fine combs at all times. Made of pure beeswax.

GOOD MONEY IN WEAVING

Earn money *at home* weaving rugs, carpets, etc. from old rags or new yarn—in your community! No experience necessary. 31,000 doing it with easy running *Union Looms* costing less than $50.00! Send for our *free booklet* today.

UNION LOOM WORKS, 33 Factory St., GOOWVILLE, N. Y.

DUPUIS APIARIES

ANNOUNCING

We regret to announce the death of our senior, Andre Dupuis which occurred in November.

The business will be continued as usual by Andre Dupuis Jr. at the address as below.

PRICES WILL BE

2-lb. package with queen	$3.00
3-lb. package with queen	4.00
Queens, each	1.00

Discount on 50 packages or more.

Dupuis Apiaries

Andre Dupuis Jr.
CARENCRO, LOUISIANA

LITTLE & MOORE APIARIES

ORIGINALLY

LITTLE'S APIARIES

The JOHN M. DAVIS STRAIN Italian Queens

Guaranteed to please or money refunded.

June 1st to November 1st, $1.00 each, any number.

LITTLE & MOORE APIARIES

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE

PACKAGE BEES—ITALIAN QUEENS

For 1950

GEO. A. HUMMER & SONS,

Established 1892 Prairie Point, Miss.

Dadant's Foundation for Bulk Comb Honey

For bulk comb honey for glass containers and for cut comb honey for cellophane wrappers or cartons. This is a special, light colored foundation, somewhat heavier than Surplus, but lower in price. Bulk comb honey packed in glass must be white and beautiful, and it must be surrounded with an equally fine grade of liquid honey. Then you have beautiful packages that customers just want to buy.

DADANT AND SONS, Inc., Hamilton, Illinois

Crop and Market

M. G. Dadant

Honey Movement

As could be expected, there has been a slight slackening in honey demand during the Christmas holidays, but according to reporters, the slump has not been as bad as usual, and there are reports of honey moving rapidly. In fact, probably half the correspondents report good movement of honey. We have heard of some packers who have been hard put to fill their demands as rapidly as they develop. On the other hand, there are some localities where honey still is moving very slowly, not having yet approached its prewar stage of ordinary movement.

We believe that contrary to the usual situation, the slowest movement of honey has been in the northeastern areas and the most rapid movement in the southern areas where practically all of the chunk honey has been fed into the trade and largely has been consumed. There should, on this account, be a considerable increase in plans for production of bulk comb honey for chunk packages in 1950.

Has Government Support Helped?

Of course, no one knows yet what the ultimate will be in government supported prices. All we know is that the Bill which passed made it mandatory to support honey along with some other commodities at a basis of not over 90 per cent of parity and not less than 60 per cent of parity which would mean anywhere from 15 to 10 cents a pound. There are some things yet to be threshed out and one is whether the price picked by the government will be on a national level or f.o.b. some central points and what arrangements will be made for loans on honey or outright purchase. Also whether there will be a distinction between amber and white as to flavor, color, etc. A further question is whether this will apply on the carry over of 1949 honey. There is nothing obligatory upon the Secretary of Agriculture to make it apply on 1949 honey and apparently it is going to be spring before such decisions are made so that most of the 1949 crop of honey should be disposed of previous to a decision on the above mentioned point.

Baking Demand Better

Reporters are very much at variance on this question, probably a larger percentage of them reporting that the bakers are still not very much interested and that honey is having a slow movement through these channels. On the other hand, some active operators have gotten back much of their bakery trade and have been able to work off amber honey in a very satisfactory fashion for baking and other commercial uses. We believe that there does lie in this field possibilities for disposition of a great amount of our otherwise under par or unsalable honey as well as a big demand for high quality honey. As a general rule, probably the demand for baking and other industrial uses has been better throughout the Central West than in other sections of the country.

Prices

Still we find as usual a very great variance in prices running all the way from 19 cents to 35 cents for 1 pound jars. Probably from east to west the price gradually lessens although this is not entirely the case. The activity of some of the bottlers in some restricted sections has gone contrary to the usual trend. On 5-pound pails, prices have been quoted as low as 67 cents and as high as $1.50. The very low-priced honey apparently, however, is meeting with some difficulty in replacements and here probably is one of the few instances where the action of Congress in passing support may have had an influence. The bulk of the sales on 5-pound pails has run from 85 cents to $1.20, also again gradually reducing in price as we go westward.

Jobbing Offers

Offers on large quantities of honey have not been in great evidence and have not shown any great differential in price except white honey has apparently had a slightly stiffening trend.

We learn of amber honey being quoted as low as 6 cents and as high as 8½ cents in a jobbing way and white honey all the way from 8 cents to 11 cents with the bulk probably around 9 cents and packers not anxious to purchase beyond their immediate needs anticipating that there will be no great change ahead of a definite set policy by the Department of Agriculture on how the administration of price support is going to be effected.

Summary

All in all, it does appear that perhaps the government has somewhat over-estimated the amount of honey produced this year when reporting an 11 per cent increase over 1948, and probably this has been due if true to lack of consideration of the many bees which lay idle during 1949.

Personally, the writer believes that the demand for honey has increased considerably over what it was in 1948 and that the carry over into the 1950 crop should not be nearly so large, regardless of what happens through the price support. At last, in most instances, the high priced honey on the grocers' shelves which was a retarding factor in restocking and selling at a lower figure, has gradually been moved off either through final sale or through reduction in prices and these same grocers are now coming back into the market and placing honey on the shelves where it can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Naturally that fact had a good deal to do with the stagnation of the market during the 1948 crop disposal season.

Without a repetition of such conditions, undoubtedly we can see a spurt in the demand after the holidays, and a gradual reduction in the amount of honey available to the packers and to the consuming public.

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100 up	1.05	3.65	4.70	5.75	6.80

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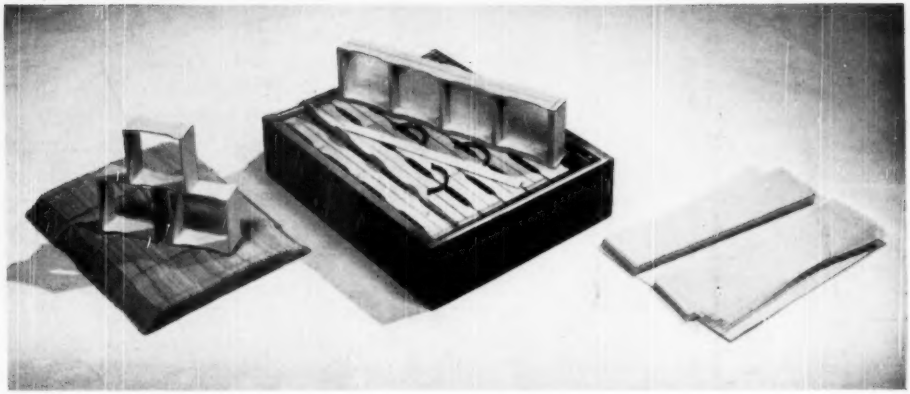

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